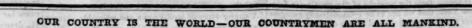
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TERMS - \$2 50 per annum; or, if paymen de within three months from the time of sub-All rom times are to be made, and all letters to the peruniary concerns of the paper are to stell (past paro) to the General Agent.
Six copies will be sent to one address for TEN ent be forwarded in advance.

if payment be low added in navance, vertisements making less than a square interesting for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. mirtee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDISTINATION OF THE STATE OF TH

WM. I'OYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NAMES. TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 989.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DRATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

Refuge of Oppression.

VOL. XIX. NO. 51.

SLAVERY AND THE MISSIONARY WORK. As an illustration of the blinding influence of slawe copy the following advertisement from the

WHO WANTS \$35,000 IN PROPERTY ?

WHO WAALS \$99,000 AN PROPERTY?

I am desirous to spend the balance of my life as a missionary, if the Lord permit, and therefore offer for sile my farm, Tar Vinkkarn, adjacent to Williamsburg, and containing about 600 acres—well instaburg, well wooded, and abounding in marl—together with all the crops, and stock, and utensils

Also, my house and lot in town, fitted up as a ablishment, with all the furniture bearong to the same.

Also, about forty servants, mustry young and race, and rapidly increasing in number and value, To a kind master, I would put the whole property at the reduced price of \$35,000, and arrange the ments entirely to suit the purchaser, provided the ments entirely to annually paid. SCERVANT JONES.

From the Fairfield (S. C.) Herald.

WILL THE SOUTH SUBMIT? The above question involves a matter of grave im-

That there are some among us, politicians, who, for the sake of the spoils of office, will submit to any wrong, however gross, any indiguly, however flagrant, even that of personal chastisenent at the hands of the North, rather than resist, we believe to be lamentably true. Of this class do consider that arch fiend and monstrous traitor we consider that arch fiend and monstrous traitor
Benton, of Missouri, and his little satellites, Rusk
and Houston of Texas, the valiant Stanley of N.
Carolina, with probably King, Cobb, and 'Little
Billions,' of Georgia. But to suppose the people, the
unpurchased and incorruptible people, will submint, is
to suppose them lost to all sense of shame, to every
principle of honor, to all regard for their rights and
safety, as well as the safety of their wives and chilline. We are well convinced that the seeming safety, as well as the safety of their wives and chindren. We are well convinced that the seeming apathy and indifference of some portions of the South, has arisen from the blindness of the people to the real importance of the questions involved, caused by the deceptions practised upon them by politicians and party presses, for party purposes. We are reand party presses, for party purposes. We are re-joiced, however, to be able to chronicle the fact, that nighty change has taken place in the prospects of the people-light has at last broken in upon them, and from the Potomac to the Mississippi, from the shores of the Atlantic to the dark and bloody ground of old Kentucky, is waited to our senses the welcome intelligence—the grateful notes of preparation for the approaching danger. Virginia, whose noble old bosom has never been a nursery for traitors or cow-ards, has cast out, repudiated and trampled under not her faithless representatives, and is girding her bins for the conflict. North Carolina, too, the mondan Rip Van Winkle of the South, is awaking from her long slumber, and shaking her invincible locks. The memories of MECKLENBURG forbid her sons to be untrue to their destiny and their duty in the approaching crisis. Our own State, too, thoroughly aroused, with beaver up, awaits with impa-tience the cry, 'To your tents, O Israel?' Georgia. to always ready to beard the lion in his den, the Douglass in his hall,' though paralyzed by the spirit of party for a while, and betrayed by her fuithless sentinels, is now rapidly wheeling into line. Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, our younger but not less gallant sisters, led on by a YULEE, a KING, a FITZPATRICK, a GAYLE, a FOOTE, a DAYS, are all burnishing their armor, double-shooting their guns, and preparing to meet the enemies of our rights and ons, truly do they chafe for the conflict. Kentucky strate this by experiment.

An one you have done from the plunder of the Sound. Not content with this, you would now, if you could, like the scrpent, sting the bosom that warmed you not life—you would deprive us of our property, described the sum of the sum o he flattering unction to your souls, that you will wer be able to accomplish this. Never, never, never, and may dissolve this Union in the madness of your last o from may dissolve this Union in the madness of your funticism—you may, Erostatus like, destroy the fairest political fabric ever reared by the wisdom and patriotsm of civilized man, but the destruction of the South by your hands, an event beyond your means, power or spirit to accomplish. We have an energy, a spirit, a power, an abiding source of strength to which you are wilfully blind, which enables us to bid defiance to a world in arms. It was this which enabled us in the Revolution to fight your this which enabled us in the Revolution to fight your battles for you—it was this which enabled us in the battles for you—it was this which enabled us in the war of 1812, while your prominent sons were plotting treason at Hartford, to drive back the enemy from your shores, preserve your cities and towns from plunder, and save your wives and daughters from violence—it was this which enabled us to send two-thirds of the invading army into Mexico, and offer up the blood of such spirits as RINGGOLD, BUT-LER, CLAY, DICKINSON, WALKER, and a host of others, as a libation upon the altar of our common country. And it is this which will enable us, should you ever be guilty of the folly of the attempt at invasion, to drive back your hordes, countiess though they may be as the sands upon the sea shore. You, boast, that Northern countries have ever overrundominion to the North, will not avail you. Rather

hold the award of justice?

'THE NORTH STAR.'-We have received a paper entitled The North Star, published in Rochester, New York, by one John Dick, and edited by one Frederick Douglass. Who John Dick is, whether white or black, we know not. Douglass is a runa-way negro. We advise him to keep his 'North way negro. We advise him to keep his 'North Star' in his breeches' pockets, or confine its benefits to those benighted latitudes which prefer black stars to bright ones.—Richmond Republican.

In estimating the administration of men like Jerferson and Jackson, men of decided thoughts or decided deeds, the personal character and opinions of
the President are important elements to be considered. But Mr. Polk was remarkable neither for
resented by one, in the South it will be about twothirds: it is doubtful that the inhabitants of any part resented by one, in the South it will be about two-things the nor action; he had no virtues or vices to distinguish him from the common run of politicians, who swim with the party tide, up or down, in or out, as it may be. His character seems to have had no weight in the public scale, and does not appear to have given the balance a cast to either side. He might follow a multitude, in front or rear—he could not lead. God never gave him 'the precious gift'.

There are two things the nation has to fear—two modes of irresponsible power. One is the POWER of GOLD. Mr. Polk was the creature of a party; his ideas were party more than a thousand other men in the land. Like of leading. For his office, no qualities marked him more than a thousand other men in the land. Like ideas, his measures party measures, his acts party Mr. Harrison and Mr. Tyler, he was indebted for the Presidency to 'the accident of an accident.' So the god Apis was sciented from other bulloose for some qualities known only to the priests: though

the spenging to net the enemies of our rights and prepared to reside the spenging to our the product of the pro

Facile invenit fuslem qui vult cadere canem.

look upon the latter as highways, which Providence has provided to tempt and lead you to destruction, and avoid them while it is yet in your power. Facilis descensus, sed retire hic opus hie labor est. Pause and ponder well before you take a step so fatal to yourself, your honor, your prosperity and political power. Pause and ponder, we repeat.

Into a great man's place; the folly of taking the mere creature of a party to be President of a nation. It was not the first time this had been done, not the last, Yet such is the structure of government and society in America, such the character of the people, so that hot even society in America, such the character of the people, so young, so free, so fresh, and strong—that not even such an administration as Mr. Polk's can permanently impede the nation's march. Cattle and corn were whalenen out of the port of New Bedford are colored men. There are among them not only good sailors, from who command the highest wages, but good in the saveholders at the South said their allies at the North to that people as an emphasic denial and a killing refutation of all their malignant. So of the most successful party to be President of a nation. It was not true for a party to be President of a nation. It was rot the first time this had been done, not the contemplate the colored people of that place with virtuous pride, and point the slaveholders at the South said their allies at the North to that people as an emphasic denial and a killing refutation of all their malignant. So of the most successful party to be President of a nation. It contemplate the colored people of that place with virtuous pride, and point the slaveholders at the South said their allies at the North to that people as an emphasic denial and a killing refutation of the mation. It was not treat the Colored people of the colored people of that place with virtuous pride, and point the slaveholders at the South said the virtuous pride, and point the colored people of the colored people of the colored people of the poin Doings of the Chivaliar.—A bill has been in troduced in the Legislature of South Carolina, imposing a fine of \$1000 and twelve months' imprisonment upon any postmaster who shall knowingly deliver to any poston, any written or printed paper or picture, drawing or engraving, calculated to disturb the peace of the people in relation to the slave population thereof.

A letter in the Charleston News, from Columbia, says: *Hereafter, no young man who graduates at a Northern College will stand much chance of promotion and patronage amongst Southern citizens. Why should we bestow our money to build up Northern institutions of learning, from which issue the swarm of writers who impress upon our literature their sectional prejudices and false philosophy—who pervert and belie our history; and who, in everything that concerns the credit of the South, studiously withhold the award of justice?

We are a new people in a new world; flexible still, and ready to take the impress of a great idea. Shame on us that we choose such leaders; men with mane aims; men that defile the continent with brothers' blood most wickedly poured out! The President of the Democrats showed himself the ally of the Autocrats of the East, who

wade through slaughter to a through And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

The good things of Mr. Polk's administration we have spoken of and duly honored; the abomination thereof—whence came that? From the same source out of which so much evil has already come: from slavery. A nation, like a man, is amenable to the law of God; suffers or its sin, and must suffer till it ends the sin. In the North, national unity of action is preserved with little sacrifice of individual variety of action; the union of the people and the freedom of the person are carefully kept secure. Hence each man has as much freedom as he can have in the present state of physical, moral, and social science. But in the South it is not so; there is a population of

for some qualities known only to the priests: though to laical eyes he was nothing but a common stot, distinguished by no mark and likelihood; soon as selected, he became a God, and had the homage of his worshippers. The nomination of the Apis might be one 'not fit to be made,' but when clerically made, it always had the laic confirmation, and no Apis was ever found too brute to receive worship.

It was said in 1848, that it was not of much consequence who was President, if he were only a Whig; it did not require much ability to fill the office; much acquaintance with the Philosophy of Politics; nay, nor any eminence of character. Mr. Polk was not the first or the last attempt to demonstrate this by experiment.

His private life was marred by no unusual blems.

Mr. Polk found the nation with a debt of \$17,075,- 'CAN'T TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES!

Mr. Polk found the nation with a debt of \$17,075,If 445 52, he left it with a debt of \$64,338,400 70.
That was the debt on the 4th of March, 1849, including the \$2,193,500 of the loan of 1848, subsequently paid in.

Mr. Polk has gone to the Judge of all men, who is also their Father. The hara of the multitude, and the applause of an irresponsible party, are of no more value than the water which a Methodist minister sprinkled on the head of the dying man. His wealth became nothing; his power and his fame went back to those that gave; at the grave's mouth his frigands, and he had friends, forsook him, and the monarch of the nation, the master of negro siaves, the author of a war, was alone with his God. Not a slave in the whole wide world would have taken his place. But God sees not as man. Here let us leave him, not without pity for his earthly history—not without love for a brother man whose weakness, not his wickedness, wrought for our nation such shame and wo.

Of his administration in general, we would say ittle. He proved by experiment that his was a nomination not fit to be made; 'not fit to be confirmed after the convention had made it; he demonstrated by experiment the folly of putting a little man at the colored people of New Bedford, from which he writes to those that gave; at the grave's mouth his frigands, and he had friends, forsook him, and the monarch of the nation, the master of negro siaves, the author of a war, was alone with his God. Not a slave in the colored people of New Bedford would be sufficient to refute all the slander and cobweb sophistry of our enemies. No man can look upon that population, and see its order, neatness, industry and honesty, without acknowledging that liberty is the true element both for the black and the white man. The colored people of that place are mostly from the Southern States, and a majority of them have worn they of bondary, the galling chain of slavery. They came to New Bedford poor, freindess, without more, education, on recommendation—they confirmed afte

virtuous pride, and point the slaveholders at the South and their allies at the North to that people as an emphatic denial and a killing refutation of all their malignant slanders. Some of the most successful whalemen out of the port of New Bedford are colored men. There are among them not only good sailors, (men who command the highest wages,) but good navigators capable of taking a ship safely to any quarter of the globe. There are of these industrious and enterprising men, not fewer than forty now in California. They have shown themselves as keaping alive to the attractions of gold as their white fellow-citizens. I am glad of this proof of a common origin, a common identity. While in New Bedford, had the pleasure of perusing several letters from a number of old and intimate friends now in the gold region. These letters gave me a far more favorable impression as to the probable success of the gold hunter, than any letters which I have seen floating about in the newpapers. It is quite evident from these interesting letters, that the wealth of Californites in the refreshments. The articles in all the booths are perfect retreated to the probable success of the gold hunter, than any letters which I have seen floating about in the newpapers. It is quite evident from these interesting letters, that the wealth of Californites in the tenefic line is a total proposed and executed (with the exception of the little wood-work in it,) by two ladies, and now in the way to America. The model is 26 inches long by 19 wide; the ground constructed of cork, and painted so as to represent a village Club and Fair, in the West of England, designed and executed (with the exception of the little wood-work in it,) by two ladies, and now in the wy to America. The model is 26 inches long by 19 wide; the ground constructed of cork, and painted so as to represent a village Club and Fair, in the West of England, designed and executed (with the exception of the little wood-work in it,) by two ladies, and now in two works in it, by two ladie about in the newpapers. It is quite evident from these interesting letters, that the wealth of Califor-

is there no match for the hard-listed toorker. The black man can dig gold as well as the white man. Why won't the Colonization Society send some of its victims to California, instead of sending them all to Liberia? If it would do the former, and leave off the latter, it would be more likely to convince the calcad people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit the colored people of its disinterested the colored people of its colored people of its disinterested desire to benefit their condition, than any efforts now making are like-struments. Guinea pig, begging dog, monkey riding ly to do.

From the Boston Chronotype. COLORED SCHOOLS.

The majority of the School Committee, in their report attempting to justify this city in a fundamental violation of the Constitution of the State, have labor-ed to prove that other places are implicated in the same guilt. The following communication from several respectable citizens of Nantucket, places the matter in a very different light from that in which it was left in Rev. Mr. Bigelow's report.

BOSTON SCHOOL REPORT. 'The statement, first, that 'exclusive schools' neaning thereby colored schools,) 'exist in no her place in this Commonwealth,' is not borne out the evidence of facts. A colored school, the muittee are informed, is organized in Nantucket. A few years ago, it was broken up by a ground swell of popular ferment which swept the old pilots by the board, and brought in a new set of men and measures. The children were scattered, and allowed to range at will. Some went to white schools, and others kept at home, or were found roaming idly through the streets: and after a year's trial, public sentiment, in selves, resolved on replacing things on their old foot-ing. The former School Committee was re-chosen and installed anew. The colored school was again epened, and has remained unclosed to the present cate. It is somewhat small, as it ever was, its numbers varying from 30 to 40 pupils; the colored population of the town being inconsiderable altogether. Still the fact is there. A school, a colored school, exists in Nantucket: and an attempt to abandon it vas not attended with 'no favorable results.'

A Slave Trial.—A trial just concluded before the Circuit Court of Washington has elicited some interest. Dr. Kerr, of Washington city, lived with a colored woman, by whom he had several children, and to whom at his death he bequeathed considerable real and personal estate. The hoir at law brought an action to defeat the will. The jury on the trial could not agree, and were discharged. Eight were for sustaining the will, and four against it. So much for American justice and equity!

From the Bristol (England) Gazette.

PRESENT TO THE BOSTON ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

—There has been on private view during the last week, at a gentleman's house in Park-street, a model of a 'May-day Village Club and Fair, in the West of evident from the formal the following the fo these interesting letters, that the wealth of California is, as it ought to be, shared by colored as well as white men. Not one of the company of colored persons from New Bedford expresses any regret at going to California, and all seem delighted with the prospect before them.

For once, Labor has found a place where it bids fair to be amply rewarded. The soft handed thinker is there no match for the hard-fisted worker. The black man can dig gold as well as the white man. fruit-woman, &c.; and also Italians, with their instruments, Guinea pig, begging dog, monkey riding a dog, images, &c. Many of the figures have been modelled from nature; the work has been about six months in hand. It is believed that this present will be regarded by American abolitionists as a gratifying proof of the sympathy of English friends in their rightenus cause.

ELOPING SLAVES DETECTED.

Yesterday morning, the schooner Minerva Wright, Sm th, from Wilmington, N. C., bound to New York, put into this port to land two young colored men, slaves, who had been found concealed in the hold. They were delivered over to an officer, and taken before the Mayor for examination. Capt. Smith stated that he sailed from Wilmington on the 24th ult. On Tuesday morning last, the 4th inst., being off Little Egg Harbor, (within 70 miles of New York.) heard Egg Harbor, (within 70 miles of New York,) heard soon after discovered two persons hid in the space between the cotton bales which composed the cargo, and the deck ceiling. Finding they were slaves, he immediately put his vessel about, and steered for Norfolk, being the nearest Southern port. The boys gave their names George Walker, belonging to Wm. C. Bettinghum, and Thomas Worstor is John Wors. t home, or were found roaming idly through the creeks: and after a year's trial, public sentiment, in oncurrence with the voice of colored parents themologies received on replacing things on their old fort. They stated to the Mayor that they went on board the schooner on the night of the 22d ult., three days before she sailed, taking with them a two gallon jug of water and some bread and cheese; but no clothing save what they had on. George, who is quite an intelligent fellow, said that after exhausting their stock of water their suffering from this two past all ordurance and as it was his inthirst was past all endurance, and as it was his intention to return to Wilmington even if he should have succeeded in reaching New York, he resolved ras not attended with 'no favorable results.'

that he would not sacrifice his life rather than be sent
The above is an extract from the 'Report of a back, and so he called out. He had about \$100

state in Nutrocket; and an attempt to shandom it was not attended with 'no diversible result.'

The above in an extent from the Propert of a beginning of the control of th

From the Boston Republican.

Washington, Dec. 1, 1849.

TO THE EDITOR: DEAR SIR-You cannot too soon rouse the attenon of all the men in the free States who really and tion of all the men in the free States who really and at heart love the pure doctrines of our republican faith. Washington is at this moment what it ever has been, the great mart at which their principles are sold. And never at any time during the last twenty years has a more vigorous and extensive combination been formed to buy them up than is in progress now. You must have seen, and before this have called the notice of your readers to the remarkable correspondence that has taken place between General Cass and his conservative Democratic adherents of the and his conservative Democratic adherents of the city of New York. From this it is plain to every comprehension, that the old network woven at Baltimore in the spring of 1848, which was scattered to the winds by the Free Soil movement of last year, and by the election of General Taylor, is again forming. Once more is General Case twing to call the g. Once more is General Cass trying to call to-ether the elements of the old Democratic organizan-once more is servility to the slave power to be

the connecting bond of the new struggle for the Presidency—and once more is the attempt to be made to strangle the anti-slavery feeling of the Free States by appealing at once to the greediness of party passions heated in the pursuit of the spoils, and to the fears of the timid to whom the raw head and bleed honce of disminer is a new case. and bloody bones of disunion is a never-failing spec-tacle of dread.

And if the fact be so on the Democratic side of the House, controlled as it is, more absolutely than ever, at this spot by the slaveholding despotism which rules here, no less remarkable indications of a similar temper are to be seen on the Whig side of the House. Has not the administration already,

the House. Has not the administration already, through its organs, come round to the doctrines which the Whigs of the Free States hooted at last year, doctrines promulgated by Gen. Cass in the Nicholson letter? Is not the only position which is decidedly taken here, one which abandons the restrictive action of the Wilmot Proviso? Does not Mr. Clay, in his speech at New York, tell his friends that 'liberty is indeed a good thing, but union is a better;' and would the Emperor Nicholas of Russia have said any thing more significant to Hungary? Do not said any thing more significant to Hungary? Do not the letter-writers to all the leading commercial presses of the Atlantic break out in a suspiciously har-monious chorus of alarm at the fearful conjunction of seven States of the South determined to dissolve the Union if the Wilmot Proviso be once passed, and of exhortation to us all to GIVE WAY, GIVE WAY

at once, in order to save it?

Oh! my countrymen of these Free States, what has become of the manliness which once possessed you? There was a time when you would not have been so frightened by a shadow. been so frightened by a shadow. There was a time when you were not so eaten up by the canker of parwhen you were not so eaten up by the canker of party spirit as to forget in the contests of faction the great objects for which victory is worth contending about. Is that day gone by? Are you deaf as adders to all the inducements that formerly tempted you to risk the struggles of a revolution, and attentive only to the meaner jingle of base metal, or the tawdry trappings of office? A great moral question is now at stake—one which involves the happiness of unborn millions, one which touches the hopes of human progress, one which reaches the foundations of government in America; and are you, after all the boats you have made of your unswerving vigilance, to be caught napping at last? Will you persist in believing there is no danger until the danger has changed into a stern and gloomy reality of ill?

You may say, as you have already said, that all

PROSPECTS IN CONGRESS.

Some of our contemporaries begin to look a little grave at the doings at Washington, and think they can see a prospect of permanent trouble in the discord there. A madeap in the hurly-burly, bawls out something about dissolving the Union, whereat some people fall into great terror, and declare that 'some serious movement, not friendly to the peace of the Union, or the authority of the General Government, is about to be attempted.' Such is the declaration of one of the lookers-on, who adds, that 'The most painful feature presented by the transactions was the applause, open, eager and prolonged, which every menace against the continuance of the Union received from at least thirty or forty Southern members on the floor of the House.'

Those who judge in this matter should bear in mind the old proverb, that barking dogs are slow to bite. The emptiest of all threats that can be uttered is that of a Southern member of Congress who talks of breaking up the Union. Such rhetorical flourishes furnish good items for the Washington letter-writers, but in our poor judgment they are good for very little else. A Southern member is by general consent privileged and expected to talk delirium on this subject; the topic is a part of his stock in trade—

and in most cases the whole stock. If this subject were interdicted on the floor of Congress, how man spreating speeches for Buncome would be nipped i the bud!

It is hardly necessary to say, that those gentleme It is hardly necessary to say, that those gentlement who are so ready to talk in Congress about dissolvin, the Union, entirely mistake their vocation, and the extent of their legal powers. Not one of them has credentials in his pocket for such a mission to the Federal city. Surprising and incredible as the information may be to them, it is quite necessary to state for their own enlightenment and the quieting of the annexherations of many preparations and gentlement. the apprehensions of many nervous old gentle who read the newspapers, that representatives as not sent to Congress to dissolve the Union. Such by the people of the United States'—not by the representatives. When the time comes to dissolve it, the work will be done by the competent and legal authority, 'the people,' and not by any representatives, same or insane. Let the bedlamites in Contract the state of the competent and legal authority, 'the people,' and not by any representatives, same or insane. Let the bedlamites in Contract the state of the contract t gress talk as much as they please of breaking up the Union; they may as well talk of taking Constanti

But we have not one particle of belief that th talk has any found tion in a real desire to see the Union dissolved. It is quite evident that the ver lou lest brawlers for disunion are under the influ of very vulgar motives in all they say and all the at Washington. These are the love of place and to bowels do not yearn towards eight dollars a day an mileage. There is not one among them who, in h patriotic aspirations, is not climbing in day drear and nightly visions to the top-gallant of his hope in a cabinet seat, ambassadorship, or some such confortable lodg-ment among the rigging of the Feder Government. Where would these things be in disunion of the States? Where the pay, the honor and the authority of office? Look this matter fu n the face, and there is no difficulty in discovering its true features. Human nature is made of ver homely materials, and all its artificial dyes fail disguise the real threads of the fabric from a she eye. Southern politicians, in spite of their bad lo n eloquence, know very well that the garnish it as they will, is a question of property as uniary gain. Let the question of putting an ento the Union be seriously proposed, in a manner de signed to lead to practical results, and we are mista ken if there be not a most wonderful change of opinon among some people.

SCENES AT WASHINGTON - SOUTHERN RANT ABOUT THE UNION.

CONGRESS-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Duer of New York, was the next speaker. It was certain, he said, as had been suggested, that a Speaker could only be elected by a compromise between parties. They ought, therefore, to spend their time in endeavoring to effect some compromise. For one, he was willing to choose almost any mar except a disunionist, and he was sorry to hear the remarks which had fallen from the lips of the honorable gentleman from Va., (Mr. Meade.) Mr. Meade made some reply, which was not heard.

Mr. Duer promptly and distinctly replied- You

[The tumultuous scene which followed defies scription—two thirds the members sprung upon their feet as they heard these words; many stood on chairs. Several from the South waived their handvery significantly. Cries of 'order,' 'order,' arose from all parts of the house, and for a time it looked as though the dissolution of the Union, or at least of the House, was coming. The Clerk called loudly to order, however, and the Sergeant-at-arms rushed into the centre of the Hall with his mace, and so far

into the centre of the Hall with his mace, and so far as we observed, no blows were exchanged.]

Mr. Duer, as soon he could again be heard begged proton of the House, and, (as we understand, of the gentlemin from Virginii for uttering whith he said he felt bound to utter. He intended no personalities towards that gentlemin. He said what he had reason to believe, thathe was a disminionist. He had reason to believe, thathe was a disminionist. should be very happy to entertain a different belief.

Mr. Toombs of Ga., rose and addressed the House with great warmth. The real difficulty in the way of an organization was well known and felt by ever one. It in leed showed itself yesterday while the Fre So lers exhibited to the country the d sgrace of bargaining for what they were ashamed to demand; the for one whom they believed to be a fair and honorable min, and when they discovered the infamous intrigue, to their honor be it said, they abandoned him. Rather than see any measure enacted prohibiting the institutions of the South from their new territories, he for one, would go for a dissolution of the Union. (Here a large portion of the Southern members clapped their hands loudly, and rose upon their feet, in expression of their concurrence with the sentiment.) Mr. T. proceeded for some time to express the same done, he would declare for disunion. (The excitement was so intense that his remarks, though utter-

He h d endeavored to allay excitement. He did of want disunion, if it could be avoided. Before them their own portion of territory, and then, and not till then, would there be repose. (Immense sen-sition and great confusion.) Until then, he trusted disorder would go on forever. (A member, 'I move the House adjourn,' and various expressions of emo-

Mr. Biker of Illinois, here rose, and made a few remarks, characterised by that glowing eloquence for which he is distinguished. He said he did not we that gentlemen were in earnest when the order.') The North was not to be intimidated. The Union was safe. He believed there was not a man in that Hall who would not shed his heart's blood for the Union! (Immense clapping of hands and appliase.) The dissolution of the Union would be, should be, must be impossible, as long as American hearts beit in American bosons, and as long as an Almighty God should send them wisdom to guide the a and bloss them! (Marked demonstrations

Mr. Cleveland, of Connecticut, considered the decluration of Southern gentlemen, that they would go for a dissolution of the Union, rather than see certain principles carried out, as improper and uncalled for. ware effected, Northern gentlemen would favor a dissolution? The North, he said, asks no such positon, and it was but just that Southern gentle minifest equal reasonableness and forbearance. He cull speak for Northern Democrats and Whigs, in aving that, whilst they would ask nothing unney would yield to nothing unjust.
Colcock, of South Carolina, repeated the

tion of his colleague, that, as a representative of the South, he stood here to teach the North that no private the contract of the contract o il: se now enjoyed, under the Constitution, we er be surrendered; rather would be see the dissolved, and would, if the principles of the Wilmot proviso were adopted, as a fundamental part of that i istru neut, introduce a resolution for its dissolution. (Mr. Biker suggested that South Carolinahad already nifested a disposition to withdraw from the co fe leraey.) Mr. C. denying that South Carolina dee red disunion, declared that that State, with soir

six or seven others, would recede upon a continger e/such as he had alluded to. Mr Allen, of Mass., as a free soiler, felt desiron to orranise the House, but could not assent to an nise that would exclude his associates fro d ie ind ience in constituting the committees, Mr. A. forre I to the letters written and pledges given t veen certain gentlemen and the free soilers. H ibbard wished to read what he had propounded Mr. Brown, but Mr. A. declined yielding the floor H: commended the reply of Mr. Wintarop to thos interrog ting him when a candidate for Spe ker of the list Congress, resulting in his election, throng the did of Southern inducate. He decied that the an jects submitted to committees thus constitute for a those of his peculiar opinions, ever receive proper consideration by being placed before Congress for its action.

Mr. Allen concluding, defended his position, as free-soiler, and expressed regret that gentlemen hi undertaken to denounce that peculiar creed as 'tor

Mr. Stanley explained. He had intended no di respect to gentlemen acting upon the free-soil principle, but the various modes in which it had bee thoust forward.

thrust forward.

Mr. Hilliard defended the position of the Sout and declared the men of that region would die upotheir soil, rather than surrender one feature of their

Mr. Root rose and made a very numorous speech, which we regret that we have not time to send you before the mail closes. He wished first to ascertain what question was before the House, and secondly, to do what he could towards the election of a Speaker, and thirdly, to allay the spirit of anarchy which was abroad in the land. One word to his honorable

of the Union must come, he rather preferred that it should come right away—before they got organised —for he had come to the conclusion, that if it should take place in this 'disorganised aspect,' as his friend termed it, it would not be binding. (Roars of laughter.) And so, if they were to have the Union dissolved, the sooner the better. If they waited till they had got organised, then let gentlemen look out for all their household goods and all their other household furnive! (Renewed laughter.) He had a particular request to assist to be a find the properties of the North West Territory. He wanted his Southern friends to bear in mind, when they come to dissolve the Union, that they of the North West Territory lad got very strong prejudices—a very strong foothold of sentiment. The Mississippi River—to say nothing of the bank—was a very important part of their territory—

resolution, which was as follows:

the South was to gag them on the Speaker's election; but so far as opposition to the extension of human slavery was concerned, the North would never yield. Would to God that Northern representatives of the manuslavery was concerned, the north would never yield.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, followed in a speech which consumed one hour and a half in its delivery, principally vindicating the position assumed by the South. He wanted a speedy organization, and, as a last resort, would favor a plurainy vote. He sharply reprimanted Mr. Koot for his long and frequent speeches, and reviewed, at great length, the various propositions which had heretofore been smitted to the House. He also referred to Mr. Winthrop's course, while Speaker, in packing committees with Northern members.

Mr. Winthrop, in reply, stated that on the commit.

Mr. Johnson again called the attention of Southerners to the unequal constitution of the committees of the last session. He referred to Mr. Brown's intrigue with the Free Soilers in the warmest terms of indignation, and held Mr. Stauley, of North Caropring of the Caropring of t

Mr. Johnson—(Quite excited)—Does the gente-man mean that observation in a personal sense?
Mr. Stanley—By no means. The observation was conceived and uttered in the true Pickwick-iun spirit. [Great laughter from all parts of the

in spirit. [Great laughter from all parts of the House.]

M. Johnson attempted to proceed with his remarks, when he was interrupted by Mr. Ashnun, who wished to know whether Mr. Cobb did or did not vote for the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot proviso attached to the same?

Mr. Cobb voted for the proviso in the abstract.

Mr. Schenck—Was it less a sin to vote for an abstract, that 'the infamous Slicer, who baptized by his

the Southern States coming up to the work, meeting the issue that had been joined without flinching. He tion of the Methodist Episcopal church, that they utterly disclaim having any fellowship with abolitionthat the spirit which animated the South become wider, deeper, broader, and that they stand or fall together. He attacked the peowould stand or fall together. He attacked the peo-ple of the Nort; for their interference with the in-thought and no one is received, who does not

Mr. Johnson continued, and spoke of slave labor, and other subjects, not unfamiliar to the country—in the course of which he made an allusion to North troduced into the

nind the members, that ten days after the Lexington, and eighteen months before the Declara t on of Independence had been adopted in Philadel

South Carolina, but he did not approve of the Charleston Representative (Mr. Hoimes) dodging about as he did during the election for Speaker. Why, he asked, did he not vote for Mr. Winthrop

perfectly satisfied at what he had done towards placing Mr. Winthrop in the chair, at the commencement of the last Congress. Mr. Winthrop was a gentleman of talent, dignity and virtue. In other words, he was a perfect gentleman. Mr. H. said that he had no misgivings, and no repentance, even if he had lost the good opinion of the gentleman from Tennes-

Mr. Johnson asked him, 'Why he did not do so

rights. He had gone as far as he could go. He had attended the Whig caucus with no other intention than to vote for Mr. Winthrop as candidate for Speaker; but from causes transpiring in that caucus, he felt compelled to pause, and hold himself at liberty to do as he pleased.

He appealed to his friends of the North not to press the question of Slavery. The South only asked that it be let alone.

Mr. Johnson resumed his remarks. He thought it inconsistent on the part of Southern gentlemen to vote for Mr. Winthrop. He believed in the Union. It was his hope that it would be preserved. His position was to resist now for the final preservation of the Union. He had been led, insensibly, to occupy a larger share of the attention of the House than he contemplated when he first rose—and had said more than he intended to say. [Laughter, and cries of "good," you did so," &c.] He concluded by saying that he was in shope that it would be preserved. His position was to resist now for the final preservation of the Union. He had been led, insensibly, to occup a larger share of the attention of the House than he contemplated when he first rose—and had said more than he intended to say. [Laughter, and cries of "good," you did so," &c.] He concluded by saying that he was in shope that it would be preserved. His position was to resist now for the final preservation of the Union. He had been led, insensibly, to occup a larger share of the attention of the House than he contemplated when he first rose—and had said more than he intended to say. [Laughter, and cries of "good," you did so," &c.] He concluded by saying that he was in shope that it would be preserved. His position was to resist now for the final preservation of the Union. He had been led, insensibly, to occup a larger share of the attention of the House than he contemplated when he first rose—and had said more than he intended to say. [Laughter, and cries of "good," you did so," &c.] He concluded by saying that he was in shope that it would be preserved. of 'call the roll.']

> ' Hark ! from the Toombs a doleful sound ! Mr. Toombs made a long and menacing speech, in order to try the nerves of Northern doughfaces, concluding as follows:—

was abroad in the land. One word to his honorable colleague (Mr. Carter.) His proposition to elect a Speaker and deprive him of the power of constructing committees, reminded him of a play which he had often heard of—it was the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet left out. His friend would give them a Speaker, with the part of Speaker left out. [Laughter.] With regard to the dissolution of the Union, he trusted that with the calm counsels of his friend from Virginia, (speaking ironically—Mr. Meade was very vehement and much excited in the course of his speech,) who had just taken his seat, they would be able to get along without a dissolution yet awhile.

The gentleman's remarks operated very much like a speech of his, which he had made in part—it had a very soporific effect. [Laughter.] But if a dissolution of the Union must come, he rather preferred that it should come right away—before they got organised ment. The Mississippi River—to say nothing of the bank—was a very important part of their territory—they furnished its waters (applause;) and depend upon it, sir, said he, the Mississippi runs free as long as water runs down hill. ater runs down hill.

Mr. Williams, of Tennessee begged leave to offer

Justice of the Supreme Court (Judge Baldwin) to be the corner-stone of the Union, and without which he corner-stone of the Union, and without which he Whereas, the interests of the public require that been formed, has already practically been abrogated whereas, the interests of the public regard that there shall be no further delay in the organization of the House; and, whereas, the experience since the meeting of this House has demonstrated the difficulty of electing a Speaker according to the customary now, if this is not true-if this great right, indisper method—
Resolved, That no vote shall be counted unless the individual voted for has been regularly nominated by his friends; and to continue withdrawing the lowest candidate till the election of a Speaker be effected. from us a right which was one of our main induce ed, he was willing to bury all his hopes of electing a Speaker of his own political persuasion, for the a Speaker of his own political persuasion, for the sake of an organization.

Mr. Root, of Ohio, tendered his acknowledgments of the source of Mr. Root, of Ohio, tendered his acknowledgments to the gentleman from Tennessee for the spurit of frankness in which his proposition was conceived; but he never would submit to dictation, let it come in what shape it may. He wanted no candidate to be proscribed for the purpose of effecting an election. It savored too much of the thumb-screw printing. tion. It savored too much of the thumo-screw principle, and would never be tolerated in these enlightened days. Members need no longer attempt to throw the odium of disorganization on the Free Soilers, or to hold them responsible for all the evils and dangers that flow from it. Yesterday's proceedings that those were other disorganization of the transportation of the rights of the people who were thus placed under the rights of the people who were thus placed under evir factors. Your fathers accepted the trust, protected the slaveholder and all other citizens in their rights, and in all respects faithfully and honestly executed the trust; but they have been gathered to their factors. conclusively showed that there were other disorgan-izers in the House. The first and great object of their faith with us, and insolently to attempt to play man slavery was concerned, which content of the value of Smothering principles, be they right or wrong.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, followed in all impediments to their free enjoyment by all ser-

Mr. Winthrop, in reply, stated that on the commit-tees appointed by him, there were ninety-one ors as recusants and factionists denounced out of de and indoors we are met with the cry of 'Union Union sointed by him, there were ninety-one members as we have passed that point. It is too late. It is save States, and one hundred and forty from free States. He could not see where injustice had been inflicted. On the contrary, he believed have resisted what I deemed unnecessary and hurtthat he had acted with the utmost fairness towards ful agitation. I hoped against hope, that a sense of

persions of enemies.

ism! In the Philadeln

answer it in the negative.

A correspondent of the Exeter News Letter

Neara Christians in Georgia .- A bill has been in

the assembling of negroes for religious worship,

of slaves into that State.

Legislation Run Mad!- A bill has been introdu

a Conference, candidates for

lima, to account for his observation that he could look at the Whig side of the House without blushing, but blushed as he gazed on the Democratic side.

Mr. Etnley rose, and qu'etly intimated that, in his such, at least from this House. We must arouse and appeal to the nation.

Mr. Stunley rose, and qu'etly intimated that, in his pinion, Mr. Johnson could not blush.
Mr. Johnson—Does the gentleman from North Larolina mean that I am past blushing?
Mr. Stunley—Such is my meaning.
Mr. Johnson—(Quite excited)—Does the gentleman mean that observation in a personal sense?

Mr. Stunley—Such is my meaning.
Mr. Johnson—(Quite excited)—Does the gentleman mean that observation in a personal sense?

Mr. Johnson-That is a horse of another color.

Mr. Schenck—Was it tess a sin to vote for an appropriation, or the provise as a law?

Mr. Johnson parried the blow. He would sooner
Mr. Giddings, abolitionist as he was, than Mr. Johnson parried the blow. He would sooner vote for Mr. Giddings, abolationist as he was, than Mr. Winthrop. He charged Mr. W. with being and south, the fugitives taken on board the Pearl, the south of the called upon Mr. W. to deny the accusation, if it had no foundation in truth. [Mr. Winthrop remained silent.] He was rejoiced to see the Southern States coming up to the work, meeting and Rhode Island Conferences of the Northern por-

Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, rose to reply to the remarks made in allusion to his State. He said that the State he represented at present left others bably be applied to the whole State. to speak; but when the time comes, she will be among the foremost to act. Mr. C. begged to re phia, a convention was held in North Carolina, when a declaration of political independence of Great Britain was adopted. Mr. C. cordially approved of the remarks of the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. of the loom, the anvil, the dairy, or the soil of a nonremarks of the gentieman from Georgia, (Mr. Toombs,) but voted for Mr. Winthrop from personal

South Carolina Legislature.—A bill to protect the Mr. Johnson resumed, and said that he love Commonwealth of South Carolina from abolition doc-uments, circulated through the U. S. mail, is before the Legislature of that State. Rusaway Slaves.—The Delaware Outlet.—We learn from the Wilmington (Del.) Chicken, that four slave aren belonging to Mr. Goldsborough, of Kent county, Md., made their escape through that city week be.ore ust. Four persons from the vicinity of Cantwell's bridge pursued them for the reward, and on I uesday yeening, the 20th ult., took their station on the Newcastle side of the Wilmington bridge. About 11 o'clock the slaves made their appearance, and a fight maucd, when one of the white men was badly injured by the negroes, and the slaves made good their escape. On Saturday night following, four more (a nan, two women and a child) made good their escape. The same paper und retands that six slaves unde their escape through that city on Tuesday night

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, said that he wa cape. The same paper understands that six slaves ande their escape through that city on Tuesday night last.

again?"
Mr. Holmes was understood to say, 'That is not

a proper question for the gentleman to ask.

The Liberator. BOSTON, DECEMBER 21, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders! GEORGE THOMPSON AND PARLIAMENT-ARY REPORM.

ceive and listen to speeches from Sir Joshua Walmaley and George Thompson, M. P., in favor of the reluction of taxation and the extension of the elective franchise. The spacious hall was crowded to excess, and the greatest harmony and enthusiasm prevailed. A strong array of well-known and estimable citizens II., draws £3400 from the post-office, besides a pen vere on the platform, and Alexander Hastie, Esq. nation he has thrown himself into this great reformatory movement.

The Chairman said he was sure it was quite unnecessary for him to introduce to a Glasgow audience that tried friend of the people-Mr. George Thompson. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Thompson, on rising, was received with the can get their money? And that these ducal mer measure subsided, he said-Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,-Upon the very able, eloquent, and states-(Sir Joshua Walmsley.) I shall offer no comments. Your cheers in its progress, and your acclamations at its conclusion, are the best verdict that could be pronounced, and the best reward which he could reeive. I wi'l only express the hope, that the effect of that speech will not be confined to this audience, that its publicity will not be limited to your local press, but that in some other form it will be rendered useful to the great cause which it so eloquently pleads. And now, sir, who amongst this audience does not pity me? A speech has been made which, in statement, in argument, in illustration and appeal, has exhausted the subject, and what am I now but an humble and lowly gleaner in the field of Boaz? (Laughter.) Who shall come after the king? (Renewed laughter.) No matter, sir; it is not the first time that I have asked, nor is it the first time that I have received indulgence at the hands of a Glasgow audience. I dare say some in this city will ask. What is the next errand on which Thompson will come to Glasgow? He came first to address us on West India slavery; he came again on American slavery; then in back upon every speech I ever made, I find they were all upon the same subject. I defy my bitterest that will not square with every passage in every other slavery there, personal? I see the spirit of despotism, is come, when, instead of ease and recreation at home, it is my duty, the duty particularly of the man who stood forth to ask the sympathies of his countrymen for the sable bondsman, and never asked in vain, especially from the hands of the working classes of this country; at this time and this hour to say to the had I taken no part in this struggle. Then they You want financial reform? Yes, to clean if the voice I now uplift to-night be spared in strength. the time is not far distant when I, helped by others, will rouse this country to such a state of wholeer, whoever they may be, justice for the taxed and uffering people of this country. (Loud and continued pact, indissoluble and irresistible reform association drew's Hall in the city of Norwich, in Drury-Lane Theatre, which were too small for our gatherings, and the City Hall of Glasgow to-night is not certainly too large. (Cheers.) I hope I may promulgate the doctrine here to-

night, that it is never the wrong time to do that which applause.) s right. (Loud cheers.) 'Agree with thine adversary quickly, is the inspired precept of Holy writ 'Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him, lest he come upon thee unawares.' Oh, if men, if governments, if cabinets, and tings, would but act upon this principle of conciliaing their adversary quickly, while they are in the way with him, how many disasters and calamitics would they avert from themselves, their countries and the world! We plead the rights of those who have been denied the position in the state to which their worth as the children of the soil-their intelli gence as rational and immortal men-their value as the producers of wealth-and often, their piety, as sincere Christians-entitle them. (Applause.) We stand upon the immovable and impregnable rock of its aspects, a good one; if it were not so, we should not be here. (Loud cheers.) We are the advocates

That friends who have been long estranged, And hearts that have grown cold, hould meet again, like parted streams, And mingle as of old.

Internal Slave Traffic.—The House of Representa-tives of Georgia have passed, by a vote of 93 to 29, a bill to repeal the law laying restrictions on the in-We are the advocates of a measure of safety, where danger is to be apprehended; and of Christian duty, complexion and destiny, he contended successful for it is written- Provide things honest in the sight men and your managers. For men who are indus- Lass among the number,) and many of whom we trious, ingenious, and skilful. For men who are saved from being carried back to the South by h

You want a thorough revision and expurgation of the Civil List-leaving the monarch in affluence and plendor becoming her station-but showing no needless mercy to those glittering, painted butterflies, and animated clothes pegs, who flutter and stride amids the beams of royalty, only that they may be fed and clothed at the public expense—destitute of the excuse of the pauper in the union-house, whose idleness is compulsory, whose disease is his misfortune, and whose dependence is involuntary and irksome. (Loud a full report of the proceedings of a public meeting of the citizens of Glasgow, held in the City Hall, to rea year from the post-office, because another Duke of Mariborough, 140 years ago, was forced to accept the palace of Blenheim, a million of money, and princely domain. (Cheers.) You want a reform in the pension list, with the Duke of Grafton, who, because his ancestor was an illegitimate child of Charle sion of £7191 from the excis: revenues-(so much speech of Mr. Thompson, we can find room this week for soap.) You want a reform in the pension list, for only the following brief extracts; but these will with its heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, whose ansuffice to show with what ardor, energy and determined in the battle of Boyne, and was well rewarded for it, but whose heirs, 160 years afterwards, continue to draw £2900 a year out of the post-office. Are you aware, my letter-writing friends, that you must put 2,473,300 Queen's heads upon your epistles, before the Dukes of Marl-borough and Grafton, and these heirs of Schomberg, atmost enthusiasm. When the cheering had in some cants consume that which would buy 2,473,300 penny loaves, to feed the shoeless, famishing orphans that wander through our streets? (Loud cheering.) The manlike speech just delivered by my honorable friend, pension list! Yes, with its Hanoverian Potentate, £21,000 a-year; its Prince of Saxe Coburg and £30,000; -its Belgian Sovereign and £50,000; its Dowager Queen and £100,000. (Hear.) And time would fail to tell of the Broughams, Colchesters, Canterburies, Cannings, Bexleys, Glenelgs, Campbells, Lyndhursts, Lushingtons, Crokers, Heytesburys, Pen roses, Primroses, and Percivals, who, because themselves, their fathers, or their grandfathers were chancellors, speakers, ambassadors, warriors, governors and secretaries, all with enormous salaries for every hour they served their country, (and some of their services were worse than equivocal,) are now pensioned upon the public, and are supported by taxes levied upon those whose every shilling paid to the State is the fruit of their labor in the mine, the

O, that these Belgravian recipients of alms from the wretched would sometimes think, when alone on their silken couches, or riding in Hyde Park, of those pale, faint, consumptive creatures who furnish them with regard to the Corn Laws; and then about the Evan. their luxuries-(Cheers)-that they would sometimes gelical Alliance. What next?' Why, sir, when I look send their thoughts to the heated, fetid room of the slopmaker, or the lonely garret of the seampstress, where 'work,' 'work,' 'work,' 'stitch,' 'stitch,' opponent to point out a passage in a speech of mine sit those, who, from Monday's sunrise to Saturday's sunset, toil for twopence to threepence, in their den, speech that I have ever made. What does it matter that these state paupers may fare sumptuously every to me where it is, if it be injustice, by what name it is day. (Loud cheering.) You want financial reform! called, whether disfranchisement here, political, or Yes, to drive the ploughshare through the stupen low abuses of the army, the navy, and the ordnance, with and I see the spirit of injustice; and it is my desire, their joint expenditure of seventeen millions a year, while I live, to check that spirit; and I think the time spent on soldiers and mariners; on rockets and shells, on horses and harness and gun carriages, on shi s of war and arsenals, on docks and fortifications, on 50,000 bellowing cannon, and 65,000,000 of ball cartridges, and 170,000 barrels of gunpowder, and 1,200, 000 sand-bags; and, besides all these, spent on ad mirals without ships, and half-pays, and superannuiunenfranchised classes, I am with you as earnestly as ties, and allowances, &c. (Immense cheering.) Tell ever I was with the black man, to seek for you your it not on the plains of Orissa, where England, through political emancipation. (Loud cheers.) Those men her missionaries, is seeking to stop the car of Juggerwho were disposed to be sault-finders would have been naut, that 47 millions of pounds a year of British monbut too glad to find another crow to pull with me, ey is sacrificed to the Moloch of War. (Loud cheers.) would have said, he could feel for the black slave, but worse than Augean stable, the woods and forests, where is his sympathy now? And what is it we ask with its insane mismanagement—its extravagant and Reform! It is thought the 850,000 sinecure salaries—its jobbing and fraudulent leaseselectors on the Register do not comprise all the vir- its most guilty local malversations-its favoritism to tue, and all the intelligence, and all the piety of the the nobles of the land-its barbarous and feudal privland-and therefore there is necessity for a greater lieges-its inconceivable petty peculations-its misextension of the suffrage-and if it be asked, 'Where use of the land and its resources-its perversion of is he on this question? I answer, I am here-(cheers) the soil, which is the birthright of the children born and I augur, without a doubt upon my mind, that upon it—its unserviceable oaks—its useless verdurers -its costly metropolitan establishment-and all its

huge, unmerited pensions deprived of part of the

nourishment their wasting toils demand. (Cheers.)

manifold and monstrous abuses. (Cheers.) Unite with your reform brethren in every part of some excitement as shall wring from the men in pownumbers and your strength. Together, form one com cheering-) I have gone into this matter with all my (loud cheers)-and, in the sublimity of your aggregaheart, and I think that the friends in London, since I tion, in the omnipotence of your blended energies, in dropped them a line to say I was read, will admit the unconquerable resolution of your will, you shall that I have been greedy of nothing but work; and my soon obtain the victory, and win for yourselves and noble friend will bear me witness that I never say for your children those colitical rights which will henceforth give you and them the power to do somewent into a cause without being in earnest, and now, in this movement, I fear not the response. I know the response which we met with in the London Tav- (Loud and continued cheers.) Be encouraged by the ern, which was too small for our meeting, in St. An- signs of the times. The spirit of reform is abroad; so, also, is the spirit of bondage and of despotism (Hear, hear.) But be of good heart; for who can dou t the issue of the conflict? Not I. Amidst the roar of elements, the tumult of voices, and the clash of arms, I hear the cry, 'Reform! reform!' (Loud

The poor crushed bondman hears it, and upspringest To burst his shackles, and again be free!
O'er earth it rolls like gathering peals of thunder,
And nations rise from slumber on the sod—
And angels list, all mute with breathless wonder,
Its seeks in the lighter and food

Its echo in the living soul of God O'er every radiant island of creation. The music of that swelling peal is borne;
Land bears to land, and nation shouts to nation,
The war-cry of the age, "Reform! Reform! Mr. Thompson resumed his seat amidst loud and en

thusiastic cheering, which lasted several minutes. DEATH OF DR. DAVID RUGGLES.

In a letter from a friend, the painful intelligence is conveyed to us of the death of Dr. Ruggles, at his well known Water Cure establishment at Northampright. We plead a cause in every sense, and in all illness, the precise nature of which we have not aston, which took place on Sunday last, after a she certained. In September, he began to manifest symptoms of failing health; but these he vigorously cor of a measure that would be one of atonement where batted until a short time since. The hour comes at wrong hath been done; a measure of reconcilement last to every one, when no form of treatment, no medwhere there have been separation and animosity. We ical skill, can repeal the edict, Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return."

We have not the materials for a biographical no tice of this remarkable man, such as deserves to be written, and preserved in a permanent form. Identified with the colored population of this country by with difficulties, he conquered obstacles, he perform of all men,' Give unto others that which is just and ed exploits, he encountered perils and sufferings, in equal, 'Let no man defraud his brother in any mat- the spirit of a hero, and with the courage of a marter;' and, by one 'who spake as never man spake,' tyr. He came into the field of labor and conflict the principle has been laid down which would right from the first hour that the anti-slavery toesin soundthe universe, and make this world of ours a paradise ed, and in his adherence to the principles and mea-- All things whatsoever ye would that men should sures of our sacred cause, in their most radical for do unto you, do ye also unto them.' (Cheers.) For was as fixed as the North star. For several years be whom do we plead before you to-night? And I ad- fore he became blind, while residing in the city of dress myself to those who have the elective franchise, New York, he devoted his time and energies to aid and not to those without it. We plead with you for your neighbors and friends. We plead for your workhonest, thrifty, and pains-taking. For men who are vigilance and address in foiling the two-legged bloodtrusty, brave, and hospitable. For men who are the hounds who had seized them according to law, and foundation, the props, the pillars, the ornaments, the felt sure of their prey. So exasperated were the slave glory of our native land. (Loud cheers.) I will con- hunters against him, that they spared no pains to ge fess it! My heart swells with something like a feeling him out of the way by foul means, and many and re of pride, while I point to England's and to Scotland's markable were his escapes as they hunted for him a hardy sons, and say, 'These are my clients.' (Great though he were an outlaw, or a wild beast to be destroyed. It became necessary for him frequently to

change his place of residence, and sometimes to guise himself; but, though living in hourly exp guise minsen, the kidnapped or assassinated, as da gers could deter him from seeking to deliver to gers could user hand of the oppressor. He had spoiled out of the land purpose an i lion-like strength of territoria in indentity domitable will, united with rare prudence and some rable forecast. By the sufferings to which he so to stantly and disinterestedly exposed himself, he at he stantly and distinct and so seriously impaired his co stitution, that the recovery of his health was po nounced impracticable by the most skilful physicia While in this sad condition, blind, destitute of men and scarcely knowing where to lay his head Ltm. MARIA CHILD became acquainted with his case, and MARIA CHIED occame acquainted with ms case, a through her kind intercession, he was admitted in the ' Community ' at Bensonville, Northampton posed of some of the choicest spirits of the age where he was received and cared for in the fuln of brotherly sympathy and kindness. Happening hear of some of the wonderful cures effected by the water treatment at Graefenberg, and that Dr. Ro WESSELHOEFT, (then at Cambridge, now at the hear of the Water Cure establishment at Bra Vermont,) had some practical knowledge as to the treatment, he opened a correspondence with that gen tleman on the subject, with particular reference ; own case, and was encouraged to wash that he might be healed, according to the directions given him h Dr. W. Scarcely ever were human persever Dr. W. Scarces, titude, courage and faith more severely tried that while he was experimenting in the dark, alone, to without suitable conveniences, to recover health by process almost unknown and untried in this count Fortunately, he found two good springs of water and contrived to get a potent douche bath, which which of great service to him. Yet the struggle between is and death was long and doubtful. Crisis follows crisis, now threatening immediate dissolution, and anon giving promise of complete restoration. All the way through, Dr. Wesselhoeft prescribed for his tag without money and without price, with as much so licitude and promptness as though the patient was a prince, and able to make a princely comper Finally, the triumph over disease was complete, a the recovery of the sick man was regarded with asion ishment by those medical gentlemen who had to nounced him incurable. Having carefully watched the effects of the watched field, the workshop, or the loom, and are by those

treatment upon his own person, and becoming famil liar with the various applications of the liquid ele ment, and possessing a sound judgment and rare in tuition, he was led to turn his attention to this mode of curing diseases for the benefit of invalids in his mediate neighborhood, though not dreaming of ever placing himself at the head of an infirmary. As one case after another was successfully treated by him, he found his patients multiplying to such an extent as to render some kind of an establishment necessary; b as he was without pecuniary resources, he could do no better at first than to hire a small, inconvenier dwelling, with poor accommodations for half a dozen persons. Being encouraged by some of the citizens of Northampton, and by friends in other places, he proceeded to erect a large, commodious and handsom building, in the vicinity of pure and exhaustless springs of water, and soon acquired a very flattering patronage. In spite of his black complexion, patients came to him from the various ranks in life, and from all parts of the United States. By the exquisite delicacy of his touch, (peculiar to the blind, but never so directed before,) he discovered certain electrical conditions of the human system, by which he was enabled to determine the cause, nature, locality and extent of the disease, in a manner equally accurate and surprising.

We were not at all prepared for his dissolution-He deserves to be ranked amongst the benefactors of his race. His biography remains to be written.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

We had the pleasure of attending the quarterly meeting of this Society, which was held in the Fellows' Hall, in Lawrence, on Saturday and Sunday last. The attendance of persons from other places was quite limited, (showing that many have gone to sleep, whose lamps were once sure to be trimmed and burning,) but the hall was filled with an intelligent audience, and the most gratifying attention was give en,-the most radical remarks of the speakers being frequently responded to by demonstrations of applause. The President of the Society-our untiring and longtried friend of the cause, James N. Buffum-occupie the chair, and did good s pithy and humorous remarks. Messrs. B. A. Sterren and Willard Russell acted as financial committee; and in addition to a liberal contribution towards defraving expenses, more than twelve dollars were collected to aid in the redemption of the sister of William Smith, whose affecting case has been laid before our readers. A little slave boy, whom no one would ever susp & of being colored, was presented to the meeting, and excited an intense sensation. Robert Edmond, a Scotchman, formerly a resident of South Carolina, until he was compelled to leave that State to save his life, made a deep impression by narrating some of h cruelties which he had seen, and the facts attending his being tarred and feathered some months ago, for the crim: (!) of attempting to teach certain slaves to read the Bible! Frederick Douglass did not arrive till Sunday noon : but in the afternoon and evening he spoke at considerable length, and in magnifice and electrifying strains. Our friend Lewis Ford, of Abington, (whose fidelity and devotion to the cause are unsurpassed,) addressed the meetings in his usual earnest and serious manner. No one came forward to dissent from any of the sentiments advanced. The following are the resolutions that were presented for

discussion, and subsequently adopted :-Resolv d, That slavery in this country must be extirpated, root and branch; that, until this is accemplished, the anti-slavery agitation must go on, wi dening in extent, and increasing in power; that the peace of this nation can never be preserved, that the permanent Union of the States is impossible, while a slave clanks his chains on the American soil; and that, as the consequences of the existence of slavery are direful beyond the power of language to depict, we are not to be deterred from seeking its abolition by any outeries as to the consequences of such as

Resolved, That Joshua R. Giddings, David Wilmot and Charles Allen, with their coadjutors in Congress, deserve the applause of whole-hearted freemen for their moral courage and heroism, in sustaining the great principle upon which the Free Soil party is founded-No more Slave Territory ;-and they have shown their wisdom by refusing to vote for a Speaker

who is not uncompromisingly committed in its favor.

Nevertheless, Resolved, That while the individua alluded to have taken upon their lips, and imposed upon their souls, a solemn oath to support a Constitution which gives absolute safety and protection to system by which three millions of their countrymen are held in slavery as marketable commodities, they stand before the world condemned out of their own mouths; and before they can make any moral impression on the popular heart, in regard to the caormity of extending slavery over new territories, they must first repudiate the oath they have taken to guard slavery in the slave States by carrying out the com-

promises of the Constituti Whereas, The American Union is cemented with tuman blood most foully shed-a terrific engine that is crushing under its ponderous wheels one sixth portion of the population of this country-an infar compromise with tyranny in its most horrid forms

Resolved, That a dissolution of the Union is to be sought for by the highest moral and religious con

blood—and to rendiate emancipation.
The one relating len and others, is Radeliff, (not a metowhich we appear in order that the settent position. nonsistent position in motion of Mr. Voted, That the sex he given to V Douglass, for ti Special thanks Mesers. Stevens, erous hospitality THE CELE

WHOLL

To-morro the Pilgrim Fath to be commemor tion in that work Every effort has sive and thrillin lips, Douglass, I We expect to see forces, and trust the ranks will be will be continue excursion from a only one dollar. obtained at the day and evening quarter before 8 M. (For furth other column A. EVER Gen. IX. 20, be a nusbanding drank of the wi uncovered with Canaan, saw the two brethren w wine, and knew him, and he sa servants shall h

The story of of the strong very, and I into sent discourse. 1st. Nosh we other plants bea he raised grap get nicely drug 2d. He, in h and lay naked 3d. His you

the condition o him, but at any 4th. Noah hold up his he 5. He thoug his duty to cur 6th. He tho so he let off th By way of i husbandman h produce that v We see a mar the fruits of th gusting, sicker sober part of wish it to be drunk and str We have he ment of a dru tottering step his tent, his stomach. He

inspired by G to declare the is, that God to declare his to be any th The idea of found in the only what it i sonable inter serves, and if vocates of op claims stand is made to se by the villan so long will truth are tri fall. Let us hasten this e

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NO. 51. sometimes to dit. in hourly expectaassinated, no dan ing to deliver the essor. He b d purpose in inadence and admito which he so conl himself, he at lest y impaired his cor is health was pro skilful physic destitute of means, ay his head, Lynia with his case, and was admitted into orthampton, (com-

pirite of the age,) for in the fulne ess. Happening to res effected by the ad that Dr. Ronzar , now at the head nt at Brattleboro' wledge as to that lar reference to his rash that he might one given him by porseverance, for verely tried than te dark, alone, and ecover health by ed in this country springs of water, se bath, which was ruggle between life . Crisis followed dissolution, and toration. All the ribed for his care, with as much so-

was complete, and garded with astonen who had proects of the water becoming familf the liquid eleent and rare inion to this mode nvalide in his im treaming of ever firmary. As one cated by him, he ch an extent as to t necessary; but, es, he could do all, inconvenient for half a dozer of the citizens of er places, he proand handsome and exhausticss a very flattering plexion, patients n life, and from

the patient was a

ely compensation.

ne exquisite del-blind, but never ertain electrical which he was are, locality and qually accurate benefactors of e written.

OCIETY. the quarterly eld in the Odd iav and Sunday m other places y have gone to be trimmed and an intelligent ntion was giv speakers being ons of applause. iring and long-FUM-occupied occasion by lis B. A. Stevens mittee; and vards defraying re collected to Villiam Smith. e our readers. d ever susp ct

meeting, and rt Edmond, a Carolina, unte to save his ig some of he acts attending onths ago, for tain slaves to did not arrive and evening. n magnificent to the cause s in his usual ame forward vanced. The presented for try must be his is accem-

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ible, while a

an soil; and of slavery e to depict, its abolition of such an avid Wilmot in Congress, freemen for staining the Soil party is or a Speaker n its favor. e individuais nd imposed rt a Constirotection to countrymen edities, they their own moral im-

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blood-and to remove the great barrier to the immediste emancipation of our enslaved countrymen. the emancipation of our custored countrymen.
The one relating to Mesers. Giddings, Wilmot, Al-The one relating Congress, was presented by Mr. len and ounces, Radchiff, (not a member of the Society, we believe,)

Radchff. (not a member of the Gollety, we believe, to which we appended another—' Nevertheless,' &c. to which we appeared a state of the seen to occupy a adder that the Society might be seen to occupy a consistent position. At the close of the proceedings, motion of Mr. Radcliff, it was voted, That the thanks of the freemen of Old Es-

Voted, 1110 Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Frederick for their able, earnest, and eloquent

special thanks are due to our friends in Lawrence, Special manages are used to our mends in Lawrence, Messrs. Stevens, Russell and others, for their gen-erous hospitality and kind attentions.

THE CELEBRATION AT PLYMOUTH. To-morrow is the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock. The day is mmemorated by a grand anti-slavery celebrain that world-renowned and time-honored town. Every effort has been put forth to make it an impresevery chort has cocasion. Such speakers as Philgive and tarning occusion. Such speakers as Phil-We expect to see a strong mustering of anti-slavery We expect to that many others not yet enrolled in the ranks will be induced to attend. The meetings the range will be continued through Sunday. Tickets for the will be continued into any barray. I reacts for the excursion from Boston to Plymouth, and back again, excursion from Boston of Asymptotic, and back again, only one dollar. As far as practicable, these must be tained at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, this obtained at the day and evening. The cars will leave Boston at a day and evening. A.M. and at half past 4 o'clock, P. For further particulars, see the official notice in

A EVERETT'S SLAVERY SERMON.

GEN. IX. 20, 21, 22, 24, 25.—And Noah began to be a tashandman, and he planted a vineyard; and he drank of the wine, and was drunken; and he was drunken wine, and he was drunken; and he was drunken; and he was drunken; and he was drunken. anana, saw the nakedness of his father, and told his operation without. And Nosh awoke from his nd knew what his younger son had done unto dhe said, 'Cur ed be Canaan; a servant of shall he be unto his brethren.'

The story of Noah's curse upon his grandson is or e of the strong holds of the advocates of African slavery, and I intend to make it the subject of the pre-1st. Noah was a farmer; he probably cultivated

other plants besides grapes; but we are certain that he raised grapes enough to make wine sufficient to 2d. He, in his drunken fit, got off all his clothes,

and lay naked in his tent, as many do at the present 2d. His youngest son went into the tent, and saw the condition of his father; perhaps he laughed at him, but at any rate, he told his brothers about it. 4th. Noah at length got over it, so that he could

hold up his head and talk. 5. He thought he had been misused, and thought it his duty to curse somebody.

6th. He thought the villain was his grandson, and so he let off the curse at him.

By way of improvement, we are led to see that the sbandman has it in his power to make the earth reduce that which will be for his benefit, or hurt. We see a man, the image of God, by a wrong use of the fruits of the earth, prostrate on the ground, a disgusting, sickening sight, which might well cause the soher part of his family to be ashamed. Who would ish it to be known now, that his father was beastly drunk and stripped, as was Noah when seen by his

We have here a sample of the wisdom and discern ment of a drunken man, as with flashing eyes and tottering steps he braces himself against the sides of his tent, his knees in the ejected contents of his stomach. Hear him, as with broken accents he iches forth the vile curses, against not the offender, but another, and ask the question, Is this man now inspired by God to read the destiny of future agesto declare the will of God to man? The ready answer is, that God would not commission such a messenger to declare his will. But the story does not prete to be any thing more than what Noah did and said. The idea of distant generations being meant, is not und in the text; and if it were, it should pass for only what it is worth-just nothing at all. A reasonable interpretation of the book is all that it de serves, and if it were always read in that way, the advocates of oppression would be obliged to make their of Faust. claims stand the test of right. But so long as religion to sanction oppression, and men are deluded by the villanous interpretations of its requirements, so long will infamy triumph; but when reason and truth are triumphant, the chains of the oppressor will fall. Let us, then, my brethren, do what we can to hasten this emancipation of the mind, and then the bodies of men will also be free. Amen.

ADDISON EVERETT. Middlefield, Mass.

PATHETISM, AND ITS IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS .-We first attended the lectures of Mr. Sunderland from a vivid recollection of the days of auld lang syne-of the scenes of our boyhood, when we were ssociated wi h him in country life and village sports. Though thus prompted in our first attendance, we thought we discovered something in his theory and its results worthy reflection and investigation, and subsequently went as an inquirer, sitting on the 'anxious seat.' But our inquiry has not proved futile; we have been 'brought out' from a state of dau t and uncertainty to one of 'comfortable assurance'-of firm conviction of the theoretic truth and practical utility of Pathetism as a curative process in m my, if not all, forms of nervous disease. We have arrived at this conviction, not so much from being a le to comprehend the philosopt y of the theory as from observing the results of its application on those suffering from disease, and conversing with them; the more especially so in regard to one of our own children, a daughter of fourteen, who had been feeble and sickly from infancy, and at the time of her first attending the lectures of Mr. S., (about four weeks since,) was thought to be by eminent physicians in a very critical state, and pronounced past help by them. She had become emaciated to a mere skeleton, and was scarcely able, from weakness and debility, to more about. She began to improve immediately on attending these lectures and becoming pathetised, and has since gained at least fifteen pounds of flesh, and from being a peevish, irritable and moping child, the effect of disease,) has become a joyous, laugh-

4 3. and sprightly girl ! It was in view of such facts as these, in reply to those low minds who are too gross to see any thing beyond mere materiality, or who have not magnanimity enough to acknowledge it if they do, and who raised the silly and insulting cry of 'humbug' regard to Mr. S. and those pathetised by him, that Dr. Grandin was led to exclaim- If this is a "humbug," it is a bug that hums to some good purpose. The only bugs we have seen at the lectures are hose insects, (clerical ones included,) who humbug

demselves into the belief that Mr. S. is a humbug. The lectures of Mr. S. begin to attract the attention of men of science and education in an unusual degree, and the results he causes by the influence of his mental promptings on the minds of those 'impressed,' are amusing or pathetic, according to their nature. The scene of the 'slave auction,' the other evening, and the anti-slavery address of one of the young ladies in her entranced state, are said to have been very afing, many of the audience being moved to

The Panorama of the Bible still remains on exhib tion at Boylston Hall. It has extorted high en-



SIXTEENTH NATIONAL

12000000

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR, FANEUIL HALL,

Will open on MONDAY, THE 24TH OF DECEMBER, at

10, A. M. It has never before been in the power of the Man-

These accounts have been substantially confirmed.

Bazaar opens, believing that it will be impossible to find elsewhere so large and unique a variety.

Among the articles best worthy of attention are the following:—Caps and Fanchons of the newest style, from the most fashionable Magasins of Paris, valuable not merely in themselves, but also as patterns. A small assortment of beautiful Ribbons and Flowers.

Very splendid articles of Dresden China, of the time of Louis Onion, vernarkable even in Paris for their Austria annears satisfied with what Turkey has

of the Jenny Lind, Loch Laggan, Balmoral, Charlie Stewart, Tullibardine, Lorne, Princess Alice and Sutherland patterns. Highland Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Ladies' and Children's Polkas, of all colors. Every variety of Mat, knitted, netted and crocheted. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrought Slippers, made and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrought Slippers, made and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrought Slippers, made and the mercantile community of Bombay, died on Tuesday, at his residence in Fitzroy square, at the advanced age of 76. The deceased was a departy lieutenant for the county of Aberdeen, and was for upwards of twenty years a member of the House of Commons.

unmade. Affghan Blankets or Course Pieds for Inva-Rug embroidered in Berlin Wool, Knitted Bed Quilt,
Knitted Drawing Room Curtains. Homton Lace Collars, Cuffs and Chemisetts, of unusual variety. Tidies and Chair Covers of all descriptions, some of the
style so much admired last year, crocheted in colors.
At Leipsic, upwards of o,000
persons assembled in mourning to hear the requiem
persons a trimmed with lace, and richly embroidered. Great varieties of Scarfs, Cuffs, Prudence Caps and Handkerchiefs, knitted and netted in Berlin wool of all colors. Urn Stands, Feather Screens, Screens very CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE REMAINS OF beautifully embroidered on white satin, Sofa and

valued by the donor at £5.

Beautiful Basket Work from the Bristol Blind Asy-

Brissot, Hannah More, and other distinguished au-

Geddes's Bible, very rare.

Scented Olive Oil Soap. Pastilles Perfumees. Scented Paris Soaps. A white China Gilt Tea Service. Dried Grasses and Pressed Forest Leaves Chinese Envelope Boxes of Laquered Wars. Epergue of Canton China.

A. W. WESTON. M. G. CHAPMAN, MARY MAY. LOUISA LORING. SARAH SOUTHWICK.

PANEUIL HALL BAZAAR.

As the present is our only opportunity for making those final arrangements on which so much of the success of the Bazaar must depend, we beg the antislavery friends to read this article with all due attention, trusting, as we do, that they will, as in former

the cost of much personal labor and inconvenience, procured us such bountiful supplies last year, will be procured us such bountiful supplies last year, will be ready to do as much on the present occasion. They best understand the quantity and variety needed, and their attention to this request will save the Managers much anxiety and expense.

Poor Woman.—Mrs. Julia Felio fell dead in the streets of Toronto on the 23d ult., from over exitement in her efforts to procure bail for her son, a lad about ten years old, who had been detected with several other youths in the act of stealing from a gentleman's garden, and lodged in jail.

Secondly. We shall rely upon the personal help of all those friends who asseisted us in last year's decorations, and we cordially invite the help of all new friends who have not aided heretofore.

Thirdly. The Refreshment Table. Any article suitable for our purpose will be thankfully received, but we shall be particularly grateful for supplies of Tea. Coffee, Sugar, Bread and Butter. These are articles which are absolutely pecessery, and if not given, we are compelled to purchase them. Nothing contributes more to the success of an undertaking of this kind than the restriction of its expenses to the narrowest limits; and we therefore trust that all friends who can sid us without much inconvenience, by donations of the above-named articles, will do so. Milk United States Hank, died in that city on Friday. and Croam will likewise be very acceptable. Articles and Croam will likewise be very acceptable. Articles arring of the most liberal patronage.

Most acroing of the most liberal patronage.

sent to the Hall earlier than the morning of the 24th, the day on which the Bazzar opens.

For the Committee,

A. W. WESTON.

THE BAZAAR.

All persons having donations of goods or articles lesigned for the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, are requested to send them to Faneuil Hall on Monday morning. Dec. 24th, or as soon after as possible.

VOLUNTEERS, to aid in decorating and otherwise preparing the Hall for the Bazaar, will be much needed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATUR-DAY, of the present week, at the Hall.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

The British steamer Hibernia arrived at New York in Tuesday morning, from Liverpool. Cott.n had receded an eighth; breadstuffs are also

drooping.

The political news is not important, if we except the chance of a rupture between Prussia and A

It has never before been in the power of the Managers to present so large and beautiful a collection of articles. So many of our friends have visited Europe during the past year, that we have enjoyed unusual facilities for procuring articles alike rare, elegant, and useful. Our trans-Atlantic friends, also, have never been more generous in their donations, and it is with the utmost confidence that we ask our usual visitants to defer the purchase of their holiday gifts till the Bazaar opens, believing that it will be impossible to

Very splendid articles of Dresden China, of the time of Louis Quinze, remarkable even in Paris for their beauty, and unmatched in this country. Cologne bottles of old Serres, very beautiful China Inkatands, Flower Stands, Pastille Burners, Porte Violettes, Tetea-Tete service, and a variety of smaller articles. Porcelain figure of Malle. Rachel in the character of Phedre, pronounced a most accurate resemblance. Objets de Paris, a name given to articles of inlaid work, comprising Work, Glove, Jewel, and Perfume Boxes, Work Box with medallion of flowers, the painting by Franco, on alabaster of the newest fashion, and in the most exquisite taste. Presse papiers of an entirely new style. Articles carved in Cocoa Nut. Beautiful Rustic Vases, and other articles en Gres. Statuettes in Biscuit. Scotch Shawls of unusual fineness, of the Jenny Lind, Loch Laggan, Balmoral, Charlie Death of Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.—This venerable

lids. Cabas and Travelling Bags, Beautiful Hearth frequent throughout Prussia, and cause great uneas Rug embroidered in Berlin Wool, Knitted Bed Quilt, ness to the authorities. At Leipsic, upwards of 6,00

From the Boston Advertiser.

DR. GEORGE PARKMAN.

Chair Cush ons, elegantly wrought. Wrought Garden Chairs. Table and Chair Covers of Siik Patch-Work. Great variety of Children's Dresses, some richly embroidered. Very beautiful Cloaks for Infants. Infants' Hoods, Bonnets and Hats. Irish knitted Collars and Cuffs, of great fineness. Embroidered Table Borders, Carriage Mats, Purses, Music Wooden and Cuffs of Country Countr Holders. Dolls of all kinds, Wax. Wooden and Gutta Percha, some in the exact costumes of Wales, Normandy and Guernsey. Wax Doll and Wardrobe, the following verdict:— . Suffolk ss .- An Inquisition was taken at the city

Beautiful Basket Work from the Bristol Blind Asylum. Lined Basket, embroidered with Chenille. Fayal Baskets. Tunbridge Work Box. Every variety of Toilet and Pin Cushion. Needle Cases, Housewife's Watch Cases, Carpet Balls, Babies' Boots and Shoes, and Gaiters. Etchings in Permanent Ink on Linen, after the Elgin Marbles, and from Illustrations of Faust.

Floral perfumed, Illuminated, Rose, Cream and Damask Laid, Queen's Cameo, Albert, and, in fine, Floral perfumed, Illuminated, Rose, Cream and Damask Laid, Queen's Cameo, Albert, and, in fine, every variety of De La Rue's Note Paper, with corresponding Envelopes, may be found at the Book Table.

Engravings of Mazzini, Villiers, Wilson and Bright, Water Color Drawings by Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Rickards; Views on the Banks of the Otter; Exact Representation of a May Day Village, Club and Fair in the West of England. Superior Solid Sketch Book for Artists and Amateurs. Small Vellum Card Cases. Memorandum Books. Ladies' Morocco Housewifes. Ladies' and Tourists' Morocco; Travelling Cases, highly gilt. Boxes of Fancy Wafers. Albums. Every variety of Blotting-Book, some of an entrely new style.

Russis Pocket Books. 'Where is it?' or Address Books. Autographs, including some very valuable ones of Salisbury, Minister of James 1st, Sir Robert Walpole, William Godwin, Lord North, Mrs. Hemans, Brisset, Hannah More, and other distinguished authors and statesmen. Brissot, Hannah More, and other distinguished authors and statesmen.

English editions of the Lives of Knox, Robert Hall.

Cowper, R. L. Eigeworth, F.x's Book of Martyrs,

Cowlett Hills. (Signed)

JABEZ PRATT, Coroner. OSMIN BREWSTER, Foreman JOHN L. ANDREWS, Secretary. PEARL MARTIN, THOMAS RESTIEAUX, LEWIS JONES,

HARUM MERRILL. A large number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony covered over eighty pages of foolscap pa-per, closely written.

LF A band of Apaches lately attacked a party of seven Americans at a point of racks, and murdered them. The names of the victims were James M. White, Mr. Calloway, Benj. Bansman and wife, and three Germans. Mrs. White and daughter were carried off by the Indians.

The Governor of Santa Fe had sent a party in parsuit of the Indians, to ransom the prisoners. The weather was intensely cold.

tion, trusting, as we do, that they will, as in former years, co-operate with us to the extent of their ability.

And first, the Evergreen necessary for the decoration of the Hail. We hope that the friends who, at the cost of much personal labor and inconvenience.

Tornado in St. Charles.—We are informed that on Saturday last, a tornado passed over the plantation of Madame Panis, in the parish of St Charles, whereby the sugar-house was levelled to the ground, killing the engineer and fifteen negroes, and destroying a large quantity of sugar.—N. O. Delta, Dec. 4th.

Poor Woman .- Mrs. Julis Felio felt dead in the

Fatal Accident.—A young man named Price, in the employ of Mr. Wm. Adams, of West Cambridge, was instantly killed at 'Hill's Crossing,' Monday forenoon, by the second inward train of cars from Lex-

Col. Louis de Bikkesey, one of the most dis-tinguished officers of the Hungarian army, has just died in Paris, in the 29th year of his age.

Montgomery the poet has just completed his 78th

The Constitution. A comprehensive idea of the Constitution adopted for California has heretofore been given in the Courier. The entire document is now published, and among other provisions not before stated, we find that the Legislature, by a two-thirds concurrent vote, may admit Indians and their descendants to the right of suffrage; that electors are privileged from arrest and military duty on election days; that provision is to be made for public education—a school to be kept in each district for three months in the year, a university to be established, and a perpetual fund to be created from all lands granted by the United States, the \$500,000, granted in 1841, and the estates of all persons dying without heirs or wills, &c. &c.; that fighting a duel, sending or accepting a challenge, or aiding and abetting a out heirs or wills, &c. &c.; that fighting a duel, sending or accepting a challenge, or aiding and abetting a duel (either within the State or out of it,) shall debar the offender from holding office or exercising the right of suffrage; the principle of homestead exemptions is established, to be hereafter carried out by the Legislature; the property of married women is to a considerable extent secured to them, independent of their husbands; and general laws are in all practicable cases to render special legislation unnecessary. The Legislature is subject to very stringent limitations against the contraction of public debts, and all issuing of paper money by corporations or individuals is forbidden.—Boston Courier.

Man Killed by a Horse.—We learn from the Times, that about 11 o'clock on Friday forencom, a horse attached to a wagon loaded with potatives took fright at the sound of a hand organ, and while dashing furiously across Charlestown Square, a man attempted to stop him by seizing the bitts, but missed in this or corner of the wagon, which crushed in a most horrid manner one side of his face, and killed him instantly. He appeared to be about thirty years old, and was said to belong to Mulden.

[The name of the man was subsequently found to be Michael Gillen, an Irishman, of Boston.]

issuing of paper money by corporations or individuals is forbidden.—Boston Courier.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Havana, Dec. 8, 1849.

Quite a bloody affray occurred in the streets a few nights since, much to the surprise of the good people of this usually quier city, which, since the days of Tacon, (1834-8,) has been noted for the good order and tranquillity prevailing in its streets and public places. It appears that some free negroes had been indulging in some sort of feast in the 'Barrio de Irsu Maria,' and when heated with liquor, they salled out, or a part of them, with knives in their hands, and, striking to the right and left in their drunken fury, killed two, and wounded five white men; and of the latter, I understand, some have since died in the hospital. I have not the slightest idea that this silray had any political bearing, nor that it was in any way premeditated; and although it appears that the insancing of these wretches was directed solely against the whites, nothing has transpired to justify the idea that it was any thing more than a mere ebullition, through the excitement of intoxication, of feelings of animosity, which, in their rati nall moments, fear and good discipline had kept within proper bounds. The murdeeres will have a fair and speedy trial, by a military commission, and the punshment of those convicted will be sure and prompt.

Notable Death.—The Northern papers tell us that the Hon. Jeffrey Chipman died at Kalamazo, Michigan, on the 18th inst., at the age of 60 years. This was the magistrate before whom was arraigned the famous Morgan, about whom so much excitement was raised against the order of Masons. Before Justice Chipman, Morgan about whom so much excitement was raised against the order of Masons. Before Justice Chipman, dorgan was arraigned on a charge of larceny, and committed to Ontario jail, from whence

tice Chipman, Morgan was arraigned on a charge of larceny, and committed to Ontario jail, from whence he was carried off. Justice Chipman was the first witness called in all the trials relating to Morgan.

Facts Speak for Themselves .- During the six months Facts Speak for Themselves.—During the six months preceding the execution of Washington Goode, there were committed to the common jail—for rape, 1; manslaughter, 1; murder, 1; felonious assaults, 4; for common and aggravated assaults, 256. During the six months following the execution, there were committed—for rape, 4; murder, 1; felonious assaults with intent to kill and murder, 7; assault with a knife without intent to kill, 1; for common and aggravated assaults, 345. gravated assaults, 345.
Since the expiration of the above time, there have been two other commitments of a grave character—
1 for murder and 1 for intent to kill.

Submarine Telegraph Plough.—An ingenious contrivance for embedding telegraph wire in the bed of rivers and shallow waters is described by the Journal of Commerce. A gigantic plough-share is attached to the bottom of a steam-scow, which being propelled to draws a furrow, in muddy bottom, to the depth of six leet. The wire is delivered from a reel on deck, and passing slowly through the plough, is deposited in the furrow, and covered in. The inventor is W. H. Allen, who has taken out a patent.

Fruits of an Unjust War.—It is stated, on what seems to be good authority, that there will be a deficit of between fifteen and twenty millions of dollars in the amount of revenue which will be requisite to meet the expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years ending the 30th of June, 1850, and 1851. This

Newspapers .- An invention of a novel character tin, Dec. 3. Necespapers.—An invention of a novel chatestal has been made in Paris. By a simple yet ingenious mechanism, the folding of newspapers, which has hitherto been performed by hand, is now effected by chatestal with the assistance of one personal properties. With the assistance of one personal properties when the performed by the personal properties are performed by the personal per

scholar, and a lawyer of superior attainments. During the last war, he was an U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, of the Federal party, and distinguished for his ability in debate. On the accession of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, he became an adherent to his administration, and was appointed by him Charge to Brazil. During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, the Chargeship was raised to a full mission, and Mr. H. was appointed Minister.

Murder in Cincinnati.—An awful and inhuman murder was committed in Cincinnati on Saturday night, who weeks since, in a house on Elm street. James Rollins, the murderer, after separating from his wife and children, formed an acquaintance with a young wins wife for a length of time. On Saturday night, Rollins took umbrage at some trivial word uttered by his mistress, and shot her dead.

Ar. H. was appointed Minister.

Great Fire in Concord, N. H.—One of the most destructive fires ever known in Concord, occurred there originated in Butterfield's block, the next range of buildings south of the Eagle Coffee-House. Seven stores were burned, occupied by Messrs. J. W. B. Dustin & Co., Allison & Gault, B. W. Sanborn, J. A. Hill, S. G. Sylvester, and Gilbert Bullock. For a short time the Eagle Coffee-House was in great peril. The building and goods were insured, but to what extent we have not heard. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Sudden Death.—John T. Tasker, Eag.

S. G. Sylvester, and Gilbert Bullock. For a short time the Eagle Coffee-House was in groat peril. The building and goods were insured, but to what extent we have not heard. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

Sudden Death.—John T. Tasker, Esq., a member of the Suff-lk Bar, died on Thursday night at his residence in South Boston, at the age of 22 years, after an illness of but three days. Mr. Tasker was at his office in Court Square on Monday, and appeared in his usual health and spirits. His disease was typhoid fever. His remains were conveyed to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment.

Estal Accident to a Conductor Parker Smith, con-

Fatal Accident to a Conductor.—Parker Smith, conductor on the Manchester and Lawrence railroad, while leaving Lawrence on Saturday afternoon, leaned forward from the platform of the car, and losing his hold on the hand rail, fe 1 beneath the wheels,

Population of Texas.—The census of the State of Texas shows a white population of 115,501, and a colored population of 42,855. The number of electors in this population is stated at 25,393

A Villanous Crime.—On Wednesday evening, another attempt was made to obstruct the rails on the Eichburg line at the snot where four Irishmen were

Dr. Parkman has left, it is understood, a for-tune of some \$700,000 or \$800,000; and the time-ly discovery of the body will enable his relatives to administer to the estate, which otherwise might have been kept in abeyance, probably for years.

Professor Webster's Counsel.—We understand that in addition to the Hon. F. Dexter, B. R. Curtis and E. D. Sohier, Esqra., have been retained as counsel for Prof. Webster. Mr. Macaulay has been re-elected Rector of

The Rev. James H. Perkins, pastor of the Unitarian Church in this city, committed suicide last night, by jumping from the ferry boat into the river, whilst crossing. He left his hat, cloak, and memorandum book on board. It was the impression that he was laboring under temporary insanity. He was much esteemed by all who knew him, and leaves an interesting family to mounts his metimals and

Man Killed by a Horse .- We learn from the Tim

The late Wreck at Plum Island - We leave that the The late Wreck at Plum Island.—We learn that the bodies which were washed ashore at Ipswich, on Wednesday and Friday mornings last, have been identified as those of Capt. Freeman Trask, Joseph D. Clifford, and Wm. Merrill, all of the ill-fated schooner Nancy, of Edgcomb, Mc., which was wrecked at Plumb Island. The bodies of Anson Clifford, of Edgcomb, and a boy, (name unknown, of Wiscasset, Mc.,) who were on board at the time of the wreck, have not yet

Ship Atlantic, at Edgartown, from New Zealand, reports that a passed midshipman, son of John C. Spencer, was killed by an English lieutenant in a duel on one of the Pacific islands. The fight was on

Melancholy.—S. D. Conant, a highly respected resident of Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, fell over a precipice in the village of Malone, Franklin county, a few nights since, and was killed. He was preparing to remove to his former home in Shoreham, Vt., having accumulated a sufficiency. He was but thirty-two years of age, and greatly beloved.—Albany Ev. Jour.

Another Fatal Explosion.—As the eight o'clock cars for Carrotton were about starting last evening, from the extraordinary expenditures of the Government growing out of the Mexican war, and the treaty with that country.

The Lady Suffolk has performed a mile in 2.23, the quickest time on record, whilst Trustee has performed the unprecedented and unequalled feat of trotting twenty miles within the hour, his time being 53.35 1-2.

Growth of Philadelphia.—The number of buildings erected the present year, in the city and county of Philadelphia, is stated, in round numbers, at 3000; in the city proper, 2556.

Necespapers.—An invention of a novel character

a peculiar machine. With the assistance of one person to tend it, this machine will fold 2,000 newspapers in an hour.—Brussels Gazette.

Dr. Mills, who was tried at Harrisburg and convicted on the charge of seducing three siters, was sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, and to \$200 fine and costs.

Executive Anna of Larrispour and announced the hall, he was surrounded and seized, dragged into the street, and severely beaten with bludgeons. He was continued by the Mayor and others. One two others were injured, being taken for the 'Monk.' It is reported that some pistols were fired. No arrests.—Cin. Gaz.

Affray.—Col. J. B. Weller and Major Gray, of the Boundary Commission, had a dispute at San Diego, in the course of which the former was shot, but not

which passed scross his chest, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and three small children to mourn his loss.

Population of Texas.—The census of the State of Texas shows a white requisition of 115 501, and a

Baltimonz, Dec. 16th.

A man was found hung on the Western Railroa
this forenoon; his appearance was that of a minister
name not known.

Brookline, Dec. 21, 1849.

account of the Englishman calling the Americans cowards. The weapons were rifles, placed at each other's mouth, and both were blown into eternity.

Another Fatal Explosion .- As the eight o'clock cars

Business of the West—During the week preceding Nov. 17, one hundred and nine steam-boats arrived at St. Louis, averaging sixteen per day. On one day there were twenty-two arrivals.

Death of the Hon. Wm. Hunter of Rhode Island.—
The death of William Hunter, of Newport, Rhode Island, t the age of 75, is announced. Mr. Hunter was a native of Newport, and received his early education in England. He was an elegant classical scholar, and a lawyer of superior attainments. During the last war, he was an U. S. Senator from the subject of Silvery.—The Hamilton (0.) Presbytery, which is connected with the Cincinnati Synod, has adopted a report, in which strong ground is taken against the report of the General Assembly on the subject of slavery. Its tone is strongly anti-slavery, and an urgent appeal is made to the other Presbyteries to use increased exertion in favor of the anti-slavery cause.

Murder is Cincinnati.—An awful and inhuman murder was committed in Cincinnati on Saturday night, two weeks since, in a house on Elm street. James

mortally wounded.

The Winding up of Dorrism.—In the Supreme Court of the United States, on Wednesday, the case of Thomas W. Dorr vs. the State of Rhode Island, was dismissed, at the cost of the plaintiff in error. This, we believe, finishes the matter.—Providence January

TA stage coach fell some sixty feet down a steep mountain, (in crossing the Alleghanies for Pittsburg one night last week,) when it was stopped by a tree, which prevented it from falling fifty feet further, into the Youghogany river. Two of s.x passengers were killed, Mr. Clarke, an old gentleman of Cincinnati, being one. The passengers, who were all more or less hurt, ascribe the accident to gross carelessness in the driver, who, it is alleged, was intoxicated.

The British steamer Gore, with 100 men of the British rifle brigade, bound to the scene of the late Indian disturbances, is supposed to have been loss on Lake Superior during a recent gale.

THIS Painting, which is over a mile in length, will commence moving every evening, at 7 o'clock, 1848, to August, 1849, the total loss by fire in Boston was \$300,525, and upon this there was an insurance of \$216,992.

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TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from Nov. 1 to Dec. 12, 1849. from Weymouth A. S. Society, to replaced pledge,
Rec'd from ditte, donation,
" Lewis Ford, Abington, to reneem pledge, Rec'd from A. S. Society, Concord, to redeem pledge, Rec'd from S. May, Jr., collections by him From Old Colony A. S. S. collections at Han

From Geo. E. Johnson, Holliston, to re-From Geo. E. Johnson, Holliston, to redeem pledge,
From Seward Mitchell, do. do.
S. May, Jr., do. do.,
From collections at Blackstone, Worcester
Co. A. S. S.,
Do. do. at Westfield Convention,
From J. S. Stafford, Cummington,
Ebenezer Pierce, Peru,
Received from C. C. Burleigh, for collections—

Received from C. C. Burleign, 103

tions—
At Springfield 4 12, at Palmer 78c, 4 90

At Lenox 7 81, at Norfolk, Ct., 3 37, 11 18—16 08

Rec'd of John Bailey, Lynn, to redeem pled.e, 1 00

" of Warren P. Crocker, Weymouth, do. do 1 00

In June, I received of S. May, Jr., the am't of collections of the N. E. A. S. Convention, and omitted advertising on account of its having been advertised by him, which I now insert by request, 282 02

S. PHILBRICK,

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

FOREFATHERS' DAY! GRAND RALLY OF THE FRIENDS OF FREE-

DOM!

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society have decided to hold a mass meeting on Fore Fathers' Day, the 22d and 23d of December, 1849, at Plymouth, to celebrate in a becoming manner, the anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Charles Lenox Remond, Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone, and other able speakers will be present on the occasion.

on the occasion.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the Managers of the Old Colony Railroad have kindly agreed to reduce the fare for the occasion as follows: For all points north of Braintree, including Dor-chester and Milton and the South Shore Railroads, to Plymouth and back, for Dec. 22d and 24th, \$1,00

From Braintree and Weymouth, From Abington, and the Station on Bridge-water Branch, Hanson, Halifax and Plympton,

Tickets may be had at 21 Cornhill, Boston, and of Elias Richards,
Briggs Arnold,
Lewis Ford,
Col. Hunt,
Cook & Hobart,
Cook & Hobart,
South

N. B. All persons on the route from Boston to Plymouth, and Bridgewater to Abington, who may be unable to obtain tickets previous to the time, are requested to take the rear car, where some person will be in attendance with a supply of tickets in the morning and evening trains of the 22d, with the exception of the evening train from Bridgewater. To cars will run on the 23d.

Let there be a noble gathering around the 'Rock of Old Plymouth' of free hearts and stro: g hands, and, if possible, make the day and the occasion worthy of those who loved liberty better than country! The meeting will be held in the Church on the Green, and commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. INDEPENDENT MEETINGS. W. M. Fernald will open Meetings for three months, on Sunday afternoons, commencing next Sunday, Dec. 23, in Washingtonian Hall, Bromfield st. The subjects to be presented will be of a Theological, Psychological, and Social nature, and any thing pertaining to the movements of this progressive and transition age. Time of meeting, when the bells ring for the churches. Seats free to all.

DIED,
In New York, Rev. John Goodenough, late agent of the American Bible Society, aged 27.
In Duchess county, New York, Samuel Barber, a colored man, aged 116 years.
At Waterloo, Ill., on the 4th ult., Rev. Peter Rogers, aged 99 years, 4 months and 10 days. He was one of Washington's Life Guard.
At Rome, the venerable and learned Dr. Laubrani, 76, for 30 years chief librarian of the Vatican Library.

Masonic Temple! E EIGHTH WEEK! gers of Mental Scien PATHETISM. LAROY SUNDERLAND Discourses of Human Nature, ITS ORIGIN, PROGRESSION, DESTINY. SUBGICAL OFFIRATIONS
Without Pain I DISEASES CURED CHARACTER IMPROVED INTELLECTUAL ENTERTAINMENTS FASCINATION Performed on his Auditors,
Mysterious, Mirthful, Musical,
Surpassing the most worderful Creations of
ENCHANTMENT.

And ascenting in cetatais reality, all that san

SPIRIT WORLD! THIS EVENING, Dec. 21-22, 24, 25, 26, 27, at o'clock. Admission 15 cents.

Advice to Invalids, and Phrenological Exam-nations daily, at Masonic Temple, from 8 to 12, A. M.

Transient Boarders. A FEW plain-living 'Reformers,' having occasion to pass a few days in the city, can be accommodated with 'Graham' board and lodging, by the subscriber, at No. 11 Lindall Place, leading out of Cambridge street, directly opposite the new Christian in-stitution now erecting in sight of the Medical College. Terms, 50 cents per day for board and lodging. The o who have taken care of the subscriber while travelling, will be received gratis.

Pathfinder Printing Establishment.

SNOW & WILDER A RE prepared to execute BOOK and JOB PRINT-ING, at the office of the BOSTON PATH-FINDER, No. 5 Washington street, and solicit orders from all who want good work and are willing to pay

CHARLES STEARNS.

The PATHFINDER is distributed every day in the railroad ears, where it is read by thousands who are coming to the city to make purchases. It is, therefore, one of the best advertising mediums which merchants can select for the purpose of giving publicity to their business. THE PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE, pub-

THE PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE, passished at the same office, under the authority of the New England Association of Railway Superintendents, gives full and authentic time-tables of all the New England Railroads, and other information of vast importance to travellers. It is issued on the first Monday of every month, carefully corrected, and can be relied upon for accuracy. THE BOSTON MONTHLY EXPRESS LIST, also

THE BOSTON MONTHLY EXPRESS LIST, also published at this office, is acknowledged to be the most convenient little book for merchants and others who have occasion to send packages by express, that has ever been issued in this city. It contains a full and complete directory of all the Expresses which leave Boston, the time of leaving, the places to which they run to, &c. &c., besides directories to Prekets, Stages, and Omnibusses, Mail and Telegraph arrangements, arrival and departure of Railway Freight Trains, &c.

Dec. 14, 1849. Eighth Week at Boylston Hall.

J. INSCO WILLIAMS'S PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE.

the shape he wore, and to shrink from himself, as fashioned in the image of the devil. When the two miserable creatures, who attracted all this ghastly sight about them, were turned quivering into the air,

I have seen, habitually, some of the worst sources

of general contamination and corruption in this country, and I think there are not many phases of London life that could surprise me. I am solemnly convinced that nothing that ingenuity could devise to be done in this city, in the same course.

I am, sir, your faithful servant,
CHARLES DICKENS.

of this one, and to root it out.

Devonshire-terrace, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A woman, in the crowd to see Mrs. Manning hanged, threatened to stab another, saying she had a knife about her, and would have the heart's blood of the

other, and be hanged on the same gibbet with her namesake, (Mrs. Manning,) whose execution she had

There have been many last words about the Be

monday, to consider the expediency of petitioning on Monday, to consider the expediency of petitioning Parliament to abolish capital punishment. The recent horrible scenes at Horsemonger Lane were al-

luded to by every speaker, and the press have kept the subject before the public. It has been repeatedly stated, that the 'West End' ladies and gentlemen

stated, that the 'West End' tadies and gentiemen took their opera-glasses when they went to Horse-monger Lane. Some seats in private houses were let at three guineas each, and champagne breakfasts were provided for several parties. The opera-glass people were 'men of note in the world'—'men fa-

miliar with the best society in London'—'men of rank'—and it is remarked that neither reality nor fic-

tion ever pictured such an utter contempt of decency

as the opera-glass gentry. They studied the dying convulsions of a murderess just as they have criti-

cised, through the same opera-glass, the graceful postures of a Taglioni, or Grisi! But to see a woman

(Another striking illustration of the identity

philosophers between the gentry and the rabble-and

it is carried out, it seems, even to their witnessing

with equal satisfaction, the strangling of a fellow

mortal, 'quivering in air,' and she a woman! While

the one can look upon the revolting spectacle with

vulgar gaze and demoniac pleasure, the other, with

tact genteel, can scan through the opera-glass the

same borrible exhibition, and while the latter break-

Our 'more-holy-than-thou' sects, who look upo

which the moral equilibrium of the world is mai

tained, and the most powerful means devised by De

ity to preserve it from utter chaos, have, in the above

recorded exhibition, another illustration of the stu-

pendous wisdom of the plan in its effects upon those

who witness its display; we are the more sorry for

Miscellaneous.

THE 'TIMES' AND THE HUNGARIAN

QUESTION.

Sin .- The thanks of Englishmen are eminently

no former example.

That on English soil and in the English tongue

the consecutive articles in the 'Times' newspaper on the struggle in Hungary have exhibited,—strange as the idea may seem,—has at least one consolation

with it, in the proof it affords that, in this free country,

man may write anything he pleases, subject only to

the liability he incurs, of the punishment which opin

on or the law will inflict on the wickedness or baseness with which so sacred a privilege may be abused. It is the only consolation of which the case admits. In any other view, the fact is alike distitrous and disgraceful. And it becomes the grave consideration of all that is respectable in Eugland, aow far our own liberties can be safe, or our national traditions can be held in the honor which is the

sh the catastrophe which has flung a noble nation

ten at the dictation of the Muscovite, or on a drum-

head in the camp of a Haynau,-and yet would have

us to believe that the Austrian government over Hungary has been a government by no means adverse

What history would such a writer respect?
What facts would be strong enough to put him to

And what case for Hungary could be sufficiently spotless to paralyze the arm of the confederate monsters, and the pen of their miserable panders, who are prepared to enact again the ineffaceable crimes of 1771—17912

That national cause of Poland,-what eloquent

vindication it found in the immortal enlogies it drew

to the liberty and progress of the people'!!!

its article of Saturday, Sept. 8.)
Could the force of effrontery further go?

on or the law will inflict on the wickedness

of so base a spirit as

TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER':

them that they are found in such company .- Y.

fined exhibition.

ing in satin is a novelty, even to the nobility.

WM. ISOY

VOL. X

Refuge c

REMARKS O

in the House of

Mr. Hilliard sai

Mr. Himman chusetts (Mr. Allasfiects to diarogaz gentlemen have no to the perilous common brought, on the perilous common common

the Southern por to the threatened

have never know country, so settle ject to which I ha

slavery from the it now exists ther ing from a thoro

a people among brought up—that ip, THIS UNION (Mr. Allen) says

(Mr. Allen) says the gentlemen could not even r which support th the hand of a ch which will reduc He and his associals against the the hand of a ch time for every tr

time for every tr if it is to be res it must be done

of the sentiment

I employ no well what is due

to myself, to us desire others to tlemen who can and who will a

sentiments at the

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regard 1

The Great Remedy of the Age A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, to

A the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humors of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver as Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, six-sipelas, general Debility common to Female, Cold Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and certain cure for Scrofulous Tumors on the meck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to direction, and faithfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the six of the sure and certain and faithfully persevered in. and tathfully persevered in.

The proprietors, after testing the virtues of this grut medicine for upwards of three years in an catesian practice, and with unbounded success, now offer it to the public. In diseases of the skin arising from mpure circulation, it is a sovereign remedy. It will assuredly cradicate any kind of humor from the sytem, if the directions are strictly. tem, if the directions are strictly adhered to, challenge the world to produce its equal. Any doubting its efficacy can satisfy the doubting its efficacy can satisfy themselve is a powerful instrumentality in the cure of the consulting Dr. Clark's patients, in and city, who have taken it, and can testify to it powers. A great many have given it a trisk know not yet of a single person who has no either temporary or permanent benefit from the consulting the consulti

DRS. CLARK & PORTER :

Drs. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—A little more than a year ago, I was taken with spitting blood, pain in my side and skeal, der, and strong symptoms of consumption. I scught the advice of two eminent physicians of this city, she sounded my lungs, and pronounced them hadly affected, or very weak. They advised me to go into the country, as a change of air might be beneficial to me. I did so, but with little hope of returning aline. While there, I was taken worse than ever. A physician was called to see me. He examined my lungs, and said he could give me no encouragement—said I might live till Fall, but probably no longer. Mycir physicians, previous to my leaving for the country. might live till Fall, but probably no longer. Mycit physicians, previous to my leaving for the country said I should never get well. But I was induced said I should never get wen. But I was induced to try Dr. Clark, who gave me the Anti-Scrotulous Pas-acea, and after taking it a few months, my health was restored, and now I am able to attend to my business. I think your Panacea a medicine of great efficace, speak from experience. RALPH HOBART

MORE TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DRS.
CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS
PANACEA.

GENTLEMEN—I have used your l'anacea for Salt Rheum, not only on myself, but on others, and I have been surprised at its results. It is, in my opinion, the most efficient anti-humor medicine ever discovered. My humor has entirely disappeared on my hands, and I am now entirely WELL.

MARTIN HASKINS, M. D.

OFENTLEMEN—I have tested the power of your Pan-cea in the case of my little boy, whose face and ama ave been entirely covered several months with aver ad humor, and I am happy to say it has effected a dical cure. In my opinion, it is the best medicin

'You promise, madam, to take this man to be you

'Yaas,' said the Yankee, as the lady bowed.

And that you will cling to him so long as you 'That's the talk!' said John; and the lady said

Yes' again.
'Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pro-

eiling with joy.
And what God has joined together, let no man out asunder.'
'Hoorah!' continued Jonathan, 'wot's the price!

-haow much? spit it cout—don't be afraid—yen did jes like a book, old feller!—'eres a V—never mind the change—send for a hack, landlord—give us yer bill—I've got her! Hail Columby, happy land!' roared the poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy; and ten minutes afterwards, he was on his way to the Providence depot, with his wife, the happi Sin,—The thanks of Englishmen are emmently due to you at a crisis when, to the great European misfortune of the fall of a gallant nation abroad, we have had to endure the added humiliation, at home, of a sympathy in the cause of the oppressors—of which, since the Tory delirium during the acme of

which, since the Tory delirium during the acme of the first revolutionary period in France, we have had The Washington Union recently summed up Democrats elected from slaveholding States.

> Thirs elected from slaveholding States, non-slaveholding States,

under the feet of her barbarous conquerors,—without the stern protest of the fathers, brothers and sons of Waste of Human Life .- A clergyman in New Or-

The wife of a German citizen of Rochester be

At Wall's Temperance Hotel, London road,

with their mother, are doing well.

the office of the lightning telegraph, and asked how long it would take to transmit a message to Washington. 'Ten minutes,' was the reply. 'I can't wait,' was the rejoinder. sage in the 'Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs'?

them help, in the prosecution of their liberticide and abominable designs?

But let us be thankful that it is not all thus. All honor to the liberal press of London! Let us be thankful that there are sound hearts and noble spir
gressmen, two Governors of Verment two Go

ONE OF THE WEDDINGS. A few days ago, there arrived in Boston a co

fashioned in the image of the devil. When the two miserable creatures, who attracted all this ghastly sight about them, were turned quivering into the air, there was no more emotion, no more pity, no more thought that two immortal souls had gone to judgment, no more restraint in any of the previous obscenities, than if the name of Christ had never been heard in this world, and there were no other belief among men than that they perished like the beauts.

A few days ago, there arrived in Boston a commission of the action of the air, the sould be said the said of the part of the summons.

A few days ago, there arrived in Boston a commission of the said spastly and the said spastly and the said spastly domiciled, the would-be bridgeroum,—was a rough but apparently honest specimen of country Yankee,—sent for the proprietor of the summons.

Say, lan'lord,' interposed the stranger, point to his modest dulcinea in the corner of the pattern of t

this is my young woman. Naow we've cum all the way from Rhode Island, and want to be spliced. Send for a minister, will yer? Want it done up, right straight off.'

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterwards a licensed minister made his appearance, and the obliging host, with one or two waggish friends, was called in to witness the

in this city, in the same compass of time, could work such ruin as one public execution, and I stand astounded and appulled by the wickedness it exhibits. I do not believe that any community can prosper where such a scene of horror and demoralization as 'Naow, Mr. Stiggins,' said the Yankee, 'deu it up brown, and yer money's ready,' and forthwith the where such a scene of horror and demoralization as was enacted this morning, outside Horsemonger lane gool, is presented at the very doors of good citizens, and is passed by unknown or forgotten. And when, in our prayers and thanksgivings for the season, we are humbly expressing before God our desire to re-move the moral evils of the land, I would ask you, readers, to consider whether it is not a time to think of this case, and to rest if our reverend gentleman commenced by directing the parties to join hands. The Yankee stood up to his blushing lady-love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick, seized her by the hand, and was as much pleased as a racoon might be supposed to be with

wo tails.
'You promise, Mr. A--,' said the parson, 'to

'Yaas,' said the Yankee, at once.
'To be your lawful and wedded wife.' 'Yans—yaas.'
'That you will love and honor her in all things.'

That you will cling to her, and her only, as long as you both shall live.

'Yaas indeed—nothin' else!' continued the Yan-Y as indeed—nothin else: continued the Isla-kee, in the most delighted and earnest manner; but here the reverend geutleman halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bride-

Yaas-yaas, I said,' added the Yankee. One moment, my friend,' responded the minister, for it occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts does not permit of this performance without the ob-servance of a 'publishment,' etc. for a certain length

of time.
Wot'n thunder's the matter, Mister? Doan't stop—put'er throu. Nothin's split, eh? Ain't sick, Mister, be yer?'
'Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts—'
'Can't?—wot'n natur's the reason? I like her, she likes me—wot's t' hendur?'
'You haven't been published, sir, I think.'
'Hister script he published, sir, I think.'

'You haven't been published, sir, I think.'
'Haint a goin tu be, nuthur! 'at's wat we cun
'ere for. On the sly; go on, go on, old feller.'
'I really, sir,' said the parson—
'Railly! wal, go ahead! 'Taint fair, you see

'taint, I swow; you've married me, and haint teched her Go on doan't stop 'ere! 'at aint jes the thing, of taste which has ever been observed by all moral

'No you wunt—no you don't—consult nothin, ner nobody, till this 'ere business is concluded, naow mind, I tell ye? said Jonathan resolutely—and in an instant he had turned the key in and out of the lock, amid the titterings of the witnesses, who were nearly

choked with merriment.

'Naow say, Mister, as we ware'—continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again—'go on, right straight from ware you left off; you can't cum non o' this half-way business fast at the pot-house, the 'champagne breakfast' and broadcloth coats of the former are all that distinguish them from their companions at the moral and reflected a moment, and concluding to risk it, continued—

the gallows as the great conservative power by

'That you will love, honor, and obey'—
'Them's um!' said Jonathan, as the lady bowed

ounce you man and wife'—
'Hoorah!' shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the

man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scene from an eye-witness of the ceremony, and we could not help putting it down as 'one of the weddings.'

A Mexican Lady Buried under Arms .- The wife of Gen. Hernandez, Governor of the State of Vera Cruz. having died, her remains were escorted to the cemete-tery by a company of the Guards National, and one of artillery, with all the great men of the city in the funeral cortege, guns firing as the procession move from the castle and forts of Concepcion and Santi

lest guarantee for the rights they transmit to us,—if, in the journal which circulates farthest and widest From Barbadoes .- Letters of date the 2d Nov. are tmong us, apologies so gross for the stolid despot-ism—tolerance so palpable for the administrative exceedingly lugubrious about the sugar crop. The canes have been hurt by September droughts. Potatoes are most abundant. Indian corn is plenty at \$1 per bushel. Flour sells in lots at \$7 50; corn meal \$4 38 per barrel. perfidy-and a spirit so lenient towards the military strocities of Austrian rule, should make their daily appearance, and at length have contributed to accom-

leans, in a sermon upon the recent catastrophe on board the Louisiana, stated as a well ascertained fact, that fourteen hundred persons perished yearly on the Western waters from steamboat casualties. every educated and intelligent family throughout the length and breadth of this land. The 'Times' throws discredit on a Kossuth,—but

Amount of Coin in the World.—It is estimated that the whole amount of coin in the world at this time is \$525,000,000, of which \$380,000 is in circulation, and \$245,000,000 is in bank. If the earth's population is 800,000,000, each individual's share of coin, if the whole were equally divided, would be 78 cents. 'Times' dishes up for its readers, reports

came the mother, a few days since, of three boys at a birth. About a year ago, she had in like manner three boys at a birth. The whole six are alive and

Derby, a female was safely delivered of four perfect and healthy children, two male and two formale, who,

He walks upon the Alps with his hands in his pockets, and the smoke of his segar is seen among the mists of the Niagara. One of his class sauntered into

Do they remember the result? How

'Freedom shricked when Kosciusko fell'?

And do they sufficiently realise the fact that there are crowned despots plighted to act out the tragedy on soils even more consecrated still in the eye of Constitutional Europe—and creatures, too, on English soil—perhaps daring to boast of English blood—who are not ashamed to bid them speed, and give them help, in the prosecution of their liberticide and abominable designs?

But let us be thankful that it.

the celebrated eronaut, who made a balloga ascent some weeks ago from Barcelona, and had not since been heard of, has been discovered on the Spanish coast near Rosas. It was this gentleman who lately crossed the Alps in a balloon.

either temporary or permanent benefit from its use.

The following was handed us, and we insert it is the consideration of others who may be similarly afflicted. The gentleman may be seen at his residence.

DRS. CLARK & POBTER:
GENTLEMEN-I have used your Panacea for Salt

DRS. CLARK & PORTER:

radical cure. In my opinion, it is the best medic for humors ever got up.

LAWSON HOUGHTON.

MESSES. CLARK & PORTER:

MESSIS. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN—I would cheerfully recommend your

Panacea as the most powerful medicine to my knowledge now before the public for the cure of scrotule
and other humors. It has certainly effected an important cure in the case of my child, who has for some
time been afflicted with a humor. I would advise all
who have humors to make a trial of it. It needs no
putfing: it recommends itself: puffing; it recommends itself. Hingham, June, 1849. DARIUS EDDY.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER:

GENTLEMEN,-I have used your Anti-Scrofulous Panacca for swellings on my boy's neck, and to my surprise, they have entirely disappeared. I consider the medicine infallible for scrofula and other humors, and think it should be circulated all over the world.

NELSON RICE. Boston, May, 1849.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER:
GENTLEMEN,—I have been afflicted for a number of
months with a scrotulous humor on my face and neck.
I tried several kinds of medicine, but received no benefit. A friend recommended your Panacea, which I tried, and by using two bottles, I am nearly cured. I would advise every one afflicted with humors to take it, for I think it a most excellent medicine.

115

A. D. PARMENTER Boston, May 23, 1849. BOSTON NOV 26 1849 Drs. Clark & Porter: Gents—Feeling a gret desire that the afflicted should avail themselves of your medicine, and be benefitted as I have been, I will cheerfully give my testimony in favor of it. It ed with me, that I have suffered for ne years with a very sore leg, at times swelled very much, and very purple. The veins on my leg were greatly enlarged, and the ulcers exceedingly sore and painful. Such has been my situat on at times, that have been unable to attend to my business. I have been very lame, and often have had to keep my room on account of the distress which the sore casioned. My health became much impaired, and I feared the difficulty would terminate unfavorably. In this condition, I sought the best medical advice in the city and country, but I was told that there was no permanent care for me-that if I he sores, death would be the consequence. Finding no encouragement from my physicians, and getting much worse, I was advised to try your medicine, and by the use of a few bottles, and a little wash for my leg. I consider myself quite well, better than I have ben for muny years. The swelling and vein have ben diminished, the livid color of the skin has disappeared, the ulcers entirely healed over, and my limb is quite sound, so that I can now do my business and walk about without the slightest inconvenience. I onsider your medicine has done for me what nothing

else has or could do. else has or could do.

In the case of my wife, the same good effects of your medicine have been experienced. For seven years she has had a chronic inflammation of the elicits, which not only made her look rather disagrees. ble, but at times was exceedingly painful. She cor sulted the best eye doctors in the city, and for tried their medicines, but she got no benefit.
used various kinds of eye-water, but nothing profi
ed any permanent change until she consented to your medicine, and is now entirely cured. Any one wishing further information, can see me at my store, wishing further information, can see me at my store, corner of Carver and Pleasant streets.

LUTHER SANDERSON.

tisement of Drs. Clarke and Porter, setting forth the claims of the Anti-Scrofula Panacea. While scrofula and housends are wasting away and dying because there is nothing in the line of medicine adequate meet their wants, certainly a preparation which puports to cure or relieve this formidable disease should be a support to the control of the control ports to cure or relieve this formidable disease be hailed with joy. That the Panacea is a po be hailed with joy. That the Panacea is a powerful alterative and a great renovator of the blood, we have not the slightest doubt. We have seen its good efficial in our own family, and have frequently heard of great it to be one of the best medicines before the public for the purposes for which it was intended. Having been personally acquainted with the former proprietor of the Panacea for many years, and having unshaken confidence in his professional skill and judgment, his honesty and integrity, we do not believe he would send forth to the world a worthless article with nothing to recommend it to public confidence. would send forth to the world a worthless arrangement in to public confidence. In his practice he has faithfully tried and proved the virtue of the medicine, and many are now walking in our midst who are living evidences of its healing powers. We doubt not the genuineness of the certificates. Individuals of the first respectability have given their names in recommendation of the Panacea, and with such an array of testimony in favor of the medicine, and the marvellous cures which it performs, we predict for it a fame and popularity second to no other ever brought before the public.—Boston Mer. Journals and with the property of the property of the public.—Boston Mer. Journals are the public.—Boston Mer. Journals and with the public and the property of the property

Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1

SAMUEL E. KENDALL, Nos. 4 and 14, under the old State House, head of State street, Boston.

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For the Liberator. FREEDOM'S ALTAR Bring up, bring up to Freedom's altar Hearts that never quail nor falter. Long and fierce the strife must be, Ere all peoples shall be free, Ere each slave and serf and helot, Trodden under foot of despot, Shall in fair Freedom's ranks be filed. No more to crouch or be defiled. Yet the blessed day shall be-All the peoples shall be free; For we have on Freedom's altar Hearts that never quail nor falter. Bring up, bring up to Freedom's altar Hands that never tire nor falter. Fierce the foe, adroit and strong, Hard the contest is and long, Ere all these galling chains shall break. And every man his station take, Upright and free, beside his brother And all shall love and bless each other. Yet this blessed day shall come

Hands that never tire nor falter. Bring up, bring up to Freedom's altar Giant minds that never falter: Quick to see and strong to prove What's from hell-what's from above Unmasking, scathing every wrong Of priest, or book, or custom strong, And only giving quarter when All is destroyed that injures men. Yet all the peoples shall be free; For we have on Freedom's altar

Certain as to-morrow's sun:

For we have on Freedom's altar

Giant minds that never falter. O bring not up to Freedom's altar Mighty minds that quail and falter: For the strife is hard and long, Fierce the foe, and bold and strong; And giant minds that flinch or quail Against this monster can't prevail. By compromising with the They lead astray the blinded throng; With mighty resolutions squib, And gain their point by fraud and fib. O bring not up to Freedom's altar Mighty minds that quail or falter.

Just think upon that 'godlike' one! On his colossal forehead shining, And free-born breezes round him twining, Pledging his mighty powers to slavery! And the free North to back the knavery! And all for what? A place, a statio A party triumph in the nation. O God, forgive that pledge so base! And its redemption, foul disgrace! And keep away from Freedom's altar Mighty minds that quail or falter.

And yet, O that this giant mind, Perhaps the mightiest of his kind, That lightened once on Plymouth rock, But long since hushed the thunder shock, Might seize anew the bolt of heaven, By which the true and false are riven In twain; as some old gnarled oak Is sundered by the lightning's stroke; And hurl it with his giant hand Against the slavery of this land, gardless of all constitutions, Of cotton mills and church pollutions, Heedless of each place and station Within the gift of the whole nation, Unmasking every false pretence That men put forth in its defence; Scourging alike the Church and State That dares prolong the bondman's fate: Tearing the mask from priest and scholar Grappling with the mighty dollar; athing as well we know he can, Each daring foe of God or man; And laying down on Freedom's altar

His giant powers, no more to falter.

Bring up, bring up to Freedom's altar, Hearts, heads and hands that never falter Bring your offerings, large and small, There's scope and labor for you all. The rich man's much is here accepted, The widow's mite is not rejected. Men of all hues, and women too, And children all, we call on you, To lay your gifts on Freedom's altar, With hearts that never quail nor falter :-For the strife is hot and long, Bold the foe, wily and strong. He treads the needy in the dust With blood of souls he slakes his thirst Ol1 hoary Custom by him stands, With garnered wrongs from all the lands; With him is arbitrary might, And crested soldiers formed for fight With him the Bible's perjured letter, And priests that sanctify the fetter: With him the Church stands in her pride, And Mob and Lynch stand by her side; With him are law and Constitution, And every mean and base collusion For office, place and power; and then The multitudes of hoodwinked men All bow and tremble at his nod, As if he were the very God. With these, and mor, to back his claim The horrid monster shall be slein. For God and truth and love and right, Man's holiest sympathies, the light Of revelation, the great law Of progress, in which there's no flaw; The prayers and holiest aspirations Of all the good of all the nations; The prophet's word, the poet's song, The blood of Freedom's martyred throng, Great charity that never fails, But over every wrong prevails; The spirit of the Son of God, His dying prayer, his precious blood,-All, all proclaim that slavery Must die-must perish utterly. Though long and fierce the strife may be. Yet all the peoples shall be free; For we have on Freedom's altar

SPEED THE PLOUGH. Heaven speed the plough! and smile upon the crown Of Ceres! Bless the efforts of all men Who labor manfully on dale or down, The plain luxuriant, or the mountain glen, Evoking Nature's gifts, till e'en the fen Teems with abundance, and the general land Shines worthy of Earth's worthiest citizen, Who bids the sickle triumph o'er the brand ! Heaven speed the plough! Fair Nature's shuttle true, The farmer is her weaver, and the field Her web and woof! Long ages but renew Proofs of her power, while rots the warrior's shi Rarely hath shame flushed on a nation's brow Whose honest prayer hath been- God ones the

Hearts, headsand hands that never falter.

Reformatory.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. SELMA, Clark county, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1849.

To RICHARD D. WEBB, Dublin, Ireland: DEAR RICHARD, - My thoughts and symp often are with you in your pleasant home in Great Brunswick street. I have cause to remember it, and all its inmates. Pleasant and only pleasant memories cluster around it. My heart blesses you, and Hannah, and the children, and Joanna, every day of my life-for I was a stranger, and ye took me in; sick and lonely, and ye did all that human beings could do to comfort and sustain me. Truly am I pleased that W. W. Brown found so hearty a welcome among you, and that so bright, useful and honorable a caree s opened before him in England and Ireland. By other American slave will be trained, and ready to land. The spell of this Republic must be broken in Europe; its lying and hypocrisy must be exposed and the struggling millions of Europe must be made to feel that, instead of being the land of the free and an asylum for the oppressed, is the mother of tyrants, and a breeder of slaves. None can do this work, i your country, so effectively as an American slave. I followed you to Paris, and saw you in that Peace Congress. It was what I knew it must be, from the materials of which it was composed, in part, and from the principles on which it was based. Yet it will do good; though it is about as ludicrous and as revolting

to my sense of honesty and propriety to hear war-It has been music to my ears to hear the condemnations of Friar Mathew's course in this country, mations of Friar Mathew's course in this country, which have been sent across the waters. Slavery has tested the piety, honesty and humanity of many men in Church and State—why not Friar Mathew's? It has, and it will yet more. Ask him what he thinks of the object of the noble Mazzini and his associates in Italy, and of the efforts of Austria and France to restore the Pope to the position of a political despot, that such a community which totally discarded and contemned the observance of a Sabbath or Lord's day, as a regularly recurring period of cessation from the ordinary pursuits of life, and of devotion to the use of religious, moral, philanthropic, and charitable instrumentalities for the regeneration of mankind, is indispensably necessary to human progress and happiness. We should feel unhappy in a community which totally discarded and contemned the observance of a Sabbath or Lord's day, as a regularly recurring period of cessation from the ordinary pursuits of life, and of devotion to the use of religious, moral, philanthropic, and charitable instrumentalities for the regeneration of mankind, is indispensably also an element of the content of the conte

in Europe as he left it. Slavery has touched him, and he is no longer the man he was taken for. As I toss about this country, I watch with breathless interest the rapid movements of affairs in Europe. They pass before the eyes of gazing millions like scenes upon the stage. But these convulsions are like the heavings and tossings of the billows when the tempest sweeps the ocean; only the surface is agitated. So these convulsions in Europe reach not these abuses are the incidental effects of ignorance, the depths of that nature in man, which, despite these the depths of that nature in man, which, despite these turmoils, is moving steadily, surely and gloriously onward to victory over all customs, institutions and combinations among men, which have their foundations in violence and blood, and which cannot exist to believe that a total obliteration of Sabbatical observables. without killing and enslaving men. Heaven speed On the contrary, we believe such an obliteration the day of redemption to the world from the withering curse of man's usurped dominion over man, and of the subjection of all kindreds, tongues and people aggregate amount of opportunity for moral improveto that kingdom whose laws are interwoven into the

of Crowinshield the assassin. But I wish to tell you about matters in Ohio, so far as they are connected with my labors. I attended the Yearly Meeting of Congregational Friends at Green Plain. I was admitted, with others, to sit with them, and participate in the proceedings. This movement is producing great searching of heart, life and discipline among Friends, both Hicksites and Orthodox. Shall Friends' principles de sacrificed to their organization? Can moral or religious truth and principle be embodied, shown forth and propagated by a social combination? Certain it is, that as things now are. Friends' principles and Friends' organization to the principle of the principles are friends' organization. But we could not ask the government to abolish such inflictions in one now are, Friends' principles and Friends' organization are antagonisms; and Friends think more of their case, without expressly signifying that it was on the social machinery than of their principles. They have more concern for the character of the Society than for its individual members. This Congregational movement is calling general attention to the principles of Friends touching priesthoods, bentism, rites, yould said cases.

are often the deadliest oes to their principles. They against the deadliest oes to their principles. They are content as required by the existing laws of the Commonsec, too, that men and women out of the society, and wealth, be exempt from all legal requirements, pains learn about some matters of interest in this region. laws relative to this subject now exist on the Commonwealth's Statute Book, or may hereafter be

FORT ANCIENT, Warren co., Nov. 2, 1849.

must have been thrown up by men of past ages, or Lord's day will be left to develop its legitimate fruits, and finally receive judgment accordingly. whose name, condition and character are buried in oblivion. There are two enclosures, each containing about 200 acres, the one opening into the other I have been the entire round of one, and part of the other; intense curiosity, that never can be gratified, and gloomy, melancholy converse with the past, acdescending into deep ravines, caused by the action of the Miami river and its tributary rivulets. Except on one side, where there is an entrance, the wall runs round on the edge of ravines. The enclosure is nearly a dead level; and it is evident the earth to build the wall was taken from the land enclosed. The wall runs a zig-zag course, to adapt itself to the ravines. In some places, it is built angular, exactly but for the most part, they remain. Gigantic oak, maple, beech, and chestnut trees grow out of the top caying trunks of mighty trees, which must have been tees for the last sentence of least, 600 years' experience. The mind is lost, confounded, in attempting to solve the mystery that hangs over this work and relic of the past. I have the wickedness and levity of the immenvisited the ruins of yeur Melrose, Abberbrothus and Kirkdale Abbeys, and of your Kenilworth, Doone Linlithgow and Hurstmanrue Castles: I have seen many old Baronial Castles on the Rhine and Danube ; the Alps and Jura Mountains, falling to ruin; but the names and deeds of those who built those abbeys and spectators. castles are on record; there is no mystery about them. But here, in the silence and soliitude of these forests, that have seen the suns of 1000 years rise and set, that have seen the suns of 1000 years rise and set, the suns of 1000 years rise and set. But here, in the silence and soliitude of these forests, that have seen the suns of 1000 years rise and set, are found walls or mounds of earth, enclosing large the night went on, screeching, and laughing, and tracts of land, sufficient to contain mighty cities. It is impossible to view these works, and not believe (1 that they are the result, solely, of human agency; (2) that those who built them lived thousands of year ago: (3) that they were not the progenitors of the tribes found here by the first European visitors to this continent; (4) that these walls were made for pro-

ection against human beings, and not wild beasts.

the occupations, the dress, the food, the dwellings,

nents and gods of those who created these mighty works, and found a shelter for themselves, their wives and children behind these enclo sures against the wrath, revenge and cruelty of fellow beings; these are the province of poetry and fiction and will one day be worked into the world's wildes and most thrilling creations of human imagination. You must sit here, and look about you, and deeply muse, to feel the force of what I aay. Rome, with her walls and roads, never wrote her history on the earth's surface in characters more legible and endur-

created these walls, and dwelt securely within them. I came here to-day with Parker Pillsbury and several others. We have taken our lunch under the forest trees. We have gathered petrefactions and fossil remains, that abound all about. We have spent severa the time he is ready to come home, I hope some Here Parker leaves us, and goes on his way to Boston -1000 miles from this spot. The rest of us return to take the field for liberty and against slavery in your Harveysburg and Oakland, 10 and 15 miles, whence

ing than did those entembed men and women who

From the Practical Christia

ANTI-SABBATH PETITION. The subjoined petition to our State Legislature, for the repeal of all laws in this Commonwealth enforcing the observance of a day of the week as 'the Sabbath,' or 'the Lord's day,' is now in circulation for signatures. Notwithstanding our respect for the motives of those who have led in getting up this petition, our strong fraternal sympathy with them in the cardinal moral reforms of the age, and

our extreme reluctance to differ from them concern-ing measures to which they are devoted, we feel obliged to decline signing this petition. We thus decline, because we sincerely believe that a rational and unsuperstitious observance of a weekly Sabbath or Lord's day, as a regularly re restore the Pope to the position of a pointest despots and crush the spread of liberty in Rome? His answer would tell the secret of his mission to this country and of his whole life. But Friar Mathew will not leave America as he landed in it; nor will he be received individual, who, to our apprehension, has been made wiser, better, more useful or more happy, by totally discarding and contemning the observance of bath or Lord's day. Nor can we discover the people of Massachusetts would better their condition, were they thus to discard and contemn the observance of such a day. We know, indeed, that

to that kingdom whose laws are interwoven into the constitution of our being—the only government to which man can be justly held amenable. This dashing of kingdom against kingdom is by our priests and religionists attributed to the wise and good providence of God. I opine Providence has as much to do with it as he had to do with the deeds of Gibbs the pirate, or We may be mistaken in these convictions; and of Crowinshield the assassin.

But I wish to tell you about matters in Ohio, so

will, at any time, cheerfully sign a petition to the stated prayer, the Bible, holy times and places, war Legislature, asking that all persons making public and slavery; and all others see that professing Friends declaration that they have conscientious scruples are often the deadliest oes to their principles. They against the observance of the Sabbath or Lord's day, who were never in it, are doing more to sustain and propagate their principles than their Societies are. By the following extracts from my journal, you will derly observance of the day by others. Whatever enacted, public opinion will soon secure every con scientious anti-Sabbatarian this exemption. Am 'I am reclining on a mound or wall of earth, which then the observance or non-observance of a Sabbath

The execution of the Mannings, husband and wife, was witnessed by about 50,000 persons companied my every step. The wall or mound is Dickens, on the day following the execution, sent very entire, and raised above the surface inside from the subjoined letter to the London Times, which cre-

> monger lane this morning. I went there with the intention of observing the crowd gathered to behold it, and I had excellent opportunities of doing so at intervals, all through the night, and continuously from daybreak until after the spectacle was over. I do not address you on the subject with by taking the readiest and most public tees for the last sentence of the law being i

Fightings, faintings, whistlings, imitations of Punch, brutal jokes, turnaltness demonstrations of ndecent delight when swooning women were dragthink no one can examine these mounds, and not be disordered, gave a new zest to the general entertainment. When the sun shone brightly—as it did—it youd this, all is impenetrable to my vision. But what a world of fiction lies there! The character, so inexpressibly odious in their brutal mirth or cal-

All accounts represent the scene at the execution as degrading and brutalising in the extreme. Charles eight to ten fect, and for most part, on the outside, ated an immense sensation. When will such brutal

tention of discussing the abstract question of capital

put away, to originate such a legislative change I believe that a sight so inconceivably awful as collected at that execution this morning, could be imagined by no man, and could be presented in no heathen land under the sun. The horrors of the gibbet, and of the crime which brought the wretched murderers to it, faded in my mind before the atrocious bearing, looks and language or the cious bearing. When I came upon the scene at mid-ancetators. When I came upon the scene at midyelling in strong chorus of parodies on Negro dies, with substitutions of 'Mrs. Manning' for sannah,' and the like, were added to these; when the day dawned, thieves, low prostitutes, ruffians vagabonds of every kind, flocked on the ground every variety of offensive and foul behavior.

EXECUTIONS IN ENGLAND.

Sin: I was a witness of the execution at Horse

like the modern style of building forts. In some punishment, or any of the arguments of its opponents or advocates. I simply wish to turn this dreadbut for the most part, they remain. Gigantic oak, maple, beech, and chestnut trees grow out of the top of the mound; trees that could not have risen to their present height and size in less than 500 years; and all about, on the top and sides of the wall, lie the decaying trunks of mighty trees, which must have been

has belief in the virtues of an Austrian Camarilla!
The 'Times' is distrustful of the patriotism of the Magyars, but calls on us to confide in the butchers of from its 'Own Correspondent' which might be

Your obedient servant,

nen remember that transcendant ne

thankful that there are sound hearts and noble spirits among us, who better represent the mind of England; and who, strong in the facts—unshakeable in the righteousness of the cause which has met, for the present, so dark a reverse,—may yet have the happiness of proving that their honesty has done some service to humanity, in bridling the lusts of the despot, crushing the lies of the hireling, and raising the hopes of the fallen.

With much gratitude, I have the honor to remain, With much gratitude, I have the honor to remain, the celebrated æronaut, who made a ballogn ascent some weeks ago from Barcelona, and had not since

GEO. ARMSTRONG.

faith; it secur forward to a fi glorious than may be destro to press are shape it may great necess ploys the mac em, without When the so ger survive? holds us tog ed, what gird be preferred

ny —tyranny of its streng to that which

friends of the

last summer, the gentlems scribed in th so much mor banner in tr upon the ge and heard m trust to the until we for cated the po gislation in of the U.S. which they mated. No on you for I you, that it from the perest the res The people the God of

harmony to iso, as it i that meas which seel holding St neither up al law; as tolerated i nary trans world. Let me to this thir sive, ours

> hatever er to save it. Carri us, and it not keep neath the

rious pro the earth mountair Nor is th